EVENING EDITION

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PRINCE TAKAMATSU SEES INAUGURATION OF TRAINING ORGAN

His Imperial Highness Present At Ceremony at Koganei Yesterday

ATTENDS DONATION RITES

Education Minister Hashida Voices Deep Appreciation For Imperial Grace

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, the rites opening the National Training Institute were solemnized on Wednesday at 2 p.m. at Koganei, a Tokyo suburb, where the construction work of the Institute was started on the same day two years ago.

Soon after the opening ceremony was over, His Imperial Highness attended another ceremony by which the newly completed building was formally donated to the Education Ministry from the Society for Celebrating the 2,600th Year of The Founding of the Japanese Empire, headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier.

During this latter ceremony, which started at 3:11 p.m., it was solemnly announced that the ceremonial hall, attached to the building of the Institute, had been graciously named the "Kokaden" by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu.

These two functions were attended by about 600 persons, among whom were Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, and Cabinet Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino. Mr. Hoshino was present as the proxy of Premier General Hideki Tojo.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, who arrived at Koganei at 1:45 p.m., left at 4:28 p.m. amidst a respectful send-off by all present.

Hashida Is Impressed

Education Minister Hashida, deeply impressed with the Imperial Grace bestowed on the occasion, later spoke to the press as follows:

"This is the very day when the grand celebration was held here two years ago in honor of the 2,600th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Today, we have just been honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu at the ceremonies to mark the opening of the National Training Institute and also the donation of its building to the Education Ministry from the Society for Celebrating the 2,600th year of The Founding of the Japanese Empire. We are deeply impressed by this manifestation of the Imperial Grace.

"We were also honored to hear that the ceremonial hall of the new Institute was graciously named the Kokaden or the Radiance Hall by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu. His Imperial Highness' intention in naming the Hall thus, is reverently interpreted in the light that the National Training Institute, by following its mission, may emanate its radiance far and wide.

"I, as one closely connected with the operation of the Institute, am resolved to do all I can for the fulfilment of His Imperial Highness' expectations of the Institute."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FIRE SCHEDULED FOR 2 DAYS

People of Capital Will Take Part in Prevention Drills December 1, 2

With a view to arousing the people's attention to the prevention of fires, a movement will be launched on December 1 and 2 under the joint sponsorship of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Tokyo Prefectural Government and Municipality, the Tokyo Chapter of the Dai-Nippon Fire-Service Association and the Metropolitan Fire-Service Association.

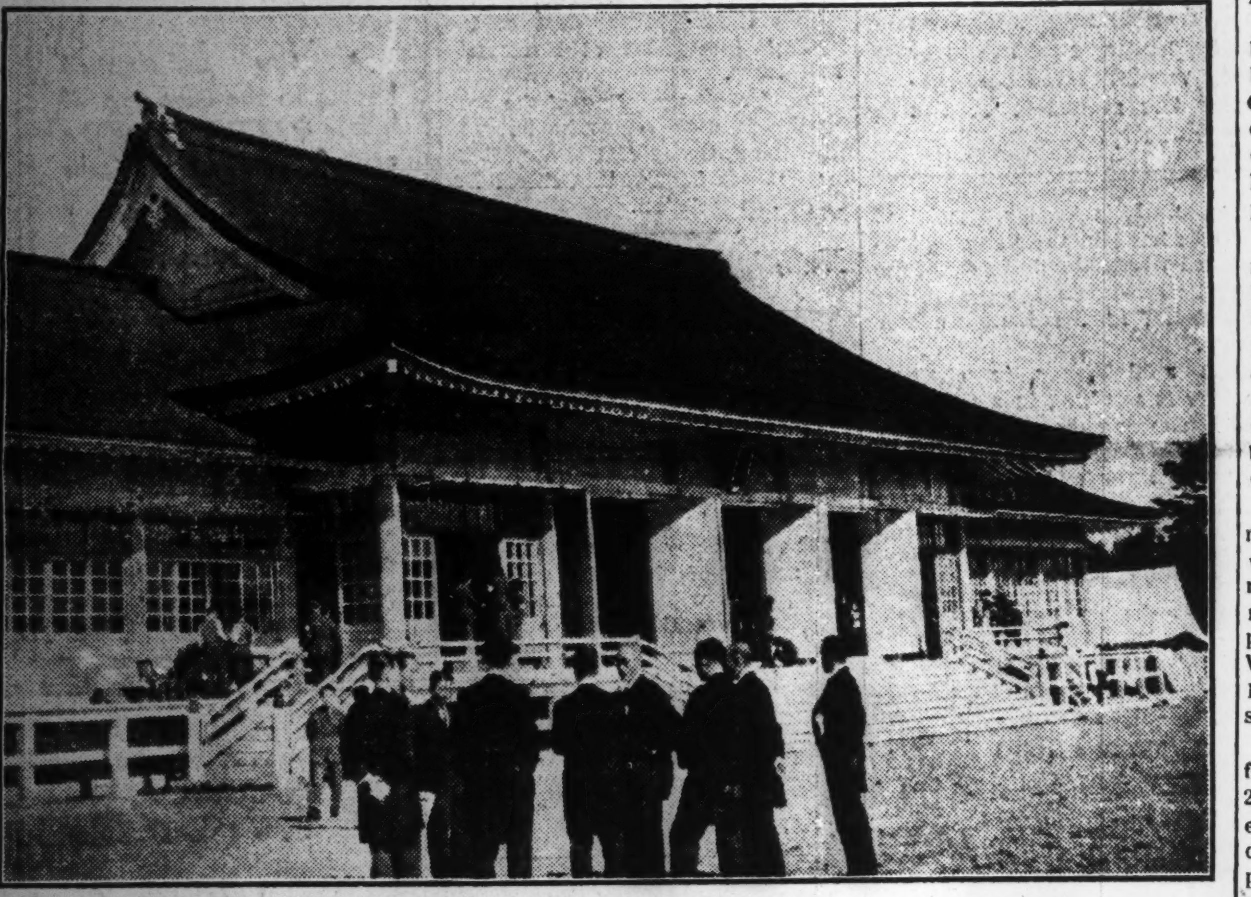
On December 1 and 2, which will be designated as "Fire Prevention Days," training against possible air raids and subsequent fires will be carried out at various schools, factories, hospitals, play-houses and department stores.

On the morning of December 1, all fire-service stations in and around Tokyo will hold ceremonies. Neighborhood associations will also hold functions.

The movement will be given an impetus on these two days by means of the cinema, shows and demonstrations by fire brigades.

National Training Institute Opens

The National Training Institute located at Koganei and donated to the Education Ministry held its opening ceremony yesterday in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. Photo shows Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida delivering a speech at the function. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu is shown seated in the place of honor in the right.



View of the National Training Institute

POPULATION CONFAB TO BEGIN TOMORROW

600 Experts Will Discuss Various Problems for Two Days Here

The Sixth All-Japan Population Problem Conference will be held under the auspices of the Population Research Association for two days beginning on Friday at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium and the Josuikai kan Hall, Kanda, report the vernaculars this morning.

The conference is to be attended by about 600 authorities from all over the country.

These authorities are to devote themselves to the discussion and examination of the following five departments of the population problems:

1. General study on population and races.
2. Study on the population and races in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
3. Study on land planning.
4. Study on the increase of population and qualitative improvement of races.
5. Study on national life.

The five departments, will be represented respectively by more than a hundred experts and researchers on the population problems.

Prominent among the results of the attending researchers' studies to be published at the conference will be the thesis regarding the Relation Between Infant Death Rates And The Future 20-Year-Old Population by Hiroshi Maruyama, expert official of the Osaka Prefectural Office; The Greater East Asia Race Policies by Michio Murakami, chief of the Third Department of the Planning Board; Tropical Agriculture and Colonization Plan by Prof. Choji Ito of Kyushu Imperial University; and The

(Continued On Page 2)

NANKING BANK NOTES GAINING IN STRENGTH

No Danger of Inflation While Fapi Disappearing From Circulation

The withdrawal of fapi from circulation is now being realize very smoothly by the National Government of China and there is no tendency of inflation of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank, it was asserted by Dr. Masutaro Kimura, adviser to the Central Reserve Bank on his arrival by air at Fukuoka from Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Dr. Kimura, according to the paper, with the object of conferring with the interested authorities in Tokyo over the matters connected with the Bank, flew from Shanghai at 3:20 p.m. on Wednesday, arriving at Fukuoka at 6:12 p.m. on the same day. He left Fukuoka for Tokyo by rail soon afterwards.

In the press interview at Fukuoka, he explained the financial condition in China in the following effect:

"From July to the end of October, 1,500,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 yuan of fapi was withdrawn. We expect we can realize its withdrawal by the end of November, which is the time limit, to the amount of more than 2,000,000,000 yuan.

"Along with this withdrawal of fapi, our bank is engaged in the circulation of the bank's notes, the amount of which now reaches about 2,000,000,000 yuan. We expect all regions under the jurisdiction of the National Government soon will have no money other than the bank's notes. There is at present no worry about the inflation of the new notes because the withdrawal of fapi is being carried out through the Bank

(Continued on Page 2)

MILLIONS OF 'TSOYU' TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Fish Indigenous to Yangtze River to Be Distributed Throughout Japan

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will import 3,500,000 young fish of "tsoyu," a species of fish indigenous to the Yangtze River in China, and will distribute them to various prefectures in the country, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The Ministry has so far imported large amounts of "tsoyu" fish, which have been widely welcomed here as valuable source of albumen.

Fifty experts will shortly go to Shanghai and collect the young fish by the end of the year with the collaboration of the Central China Fishery Company.

The imported "tsoyu" will be distributed to 19 prefectures; namely, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Nagano, Gifu, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Tottori, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Fukuoka, Oita, Shimane and Miyazaki Prefectures.

The "tsoyu" lives on grass and yet its nutritive value exceeds that of the carp. It grows as large as one foot and two inches and 625 grams in one year, a growth three times as rapid as that of carp.

The fish are raised in ponds and fish-farms. Nagano Prefecture is now conducting an experiment of raising them in rice-fields and the result of the experiment is being watched with much expectation.

Italians Land on Corsica Isle

Domei

ROME, November 11.—Italian forces succeeded in landing on Corsica Island today.

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience New Manchou Envoy

Ambassador Wang Yun-ching of Manchoukuo proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Paulownia Hall at 10:30 a.m. The new Manchoukuoan Ambassador presented his credentials to His Imperial Majesty.

GALA FETE PLANNED BY HONGKONG PEOPLE ON 1ST YEAR OF WAR

Fitting Programs Decided by Government-General on December 8 and 25

SHINTO RITES FOR FALLEN

Radio, Films, and Shows to Feature Mass Entertainment For Residents

Domei

HONGKONG, November 11.—Elaborate programs have been planned by the Hongkong Government-General to celebrate the occasions of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the fall of Hongkong, on December 8 and 25 respectively.

Celebration for the first war anniversary will begin a week before December 8 and will continue for two weeks. On December 8, solemn rites will be held to commemorate the memorable day. Shinto ceremonies for the fallen heroes in the Hongkong campaign will also be conducted at the site of a projected monument.

Other gala events for the amusement and entertainment of the public will include special radio programs, motion pictures, stage shows and mass meetings. In addition, the much publicized film "Hongkong Falls With British Influence Crumbling to Pieces" will be shown to the residents.

The fall of Hongkong will be feted for three days beginning December 25. Various functions are contemplated for the celebration of this happy day. Prayers will be offered for the peaceful repose of the war-dead and also for the prosperity of the fighting forces.

CHUNGKING IS FRANTIC IN PUSHING WAR AIMS

Nippon Army Harasses Chiang While Local Chieftains Raise Petty Objections

Domei

CANTON, November 11.—For fostering its fighting strength against Japan, the Chungking regime has been making frantic efforts without any practical effect, reveals information reaching here from Chiang's capital.

According to the information, from June last, the Chungking regime put into practice the War Zone War Supplies Self-Sufficiency Plan and at the same time attempted to reorganize and modernize its army to meet the protracted warfare.

However, the attempt to modernize and reorganize its army ended in an utter failure because of the Imperial Forces' successful offensive carried out against the Chungking troops.

As to its scheme for self-sufficiency in munitions in respective war zones, it is foreseen that satisfactory result is not to be expected because of severe opposition raised in the respective war zones.

Therefore, the Chungking regime convened the conference for the strict enforcement of the War Supplies Self-Sufficiency Plan on November 1. At the conference, it was decided, in defiance of the war zone representatives' opposition, to put into force the scheme from January of next year as mapped out by the regime.

Shansi Exhibition at Ginza

An exhibition of pictures painted by the members of the painting corps of the Shansi Research Corps, which made a research tour in Shansi Province for three months from last April, is being held at the gallery of the Ginza Book Store at 6-chome, Ginza.

8,700 Tanka Poems Composed by Japanese Publicized With Ceremony at Meiji Shrine

Eight thousand and seven hundred Tanka poems entitled the "National Ensign," which were composed by the people of every walk of life and dedicated to the Meiji Shrine on the occasion of the Meiji-Setsu on November 3 were publicized at a ceremony held at the Meiji Shrine at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

The composers included one Imperial Prince, 12 Imperial Princesses and three other Princesses; namely, Her Imperial Highness Princess Setsuko Chichibu, His Imperial Highness Captain Takahito Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Yuriko Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Naoko Kan-in, Her Imperial Highness Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tokiko Fushimi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Shizuko Kuni, Her Imperial Highness Princess Itsuko Nashimoto, Her Imperial Highness Princess Chikako Asaka, Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, Her Imperial Highness Princess Fusako Kitashirakawa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Sachiko Kitashirakawa and Her Imperial Highness Princess Mitsuko Takeda, and Their Highnesses Masako Ri, Yoshiko Ri and Sanshu Ri.

Students and soldiers at the front and sick and wounded soldiers recuperating in military hospitals were also among the composers.

Seventeen Tanka poems were selected as excellent from among the odes dedicated by the people.

Among the composers of the selected poems are three soldiers; namely, Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Tatsuya Namekawa of a unit stationed in Manchoukuo, Hiromoto Furuya of the Fukuyama Unit of the Imperial Forces in Central China, and First-Class Private Kinjiro Yamazaki in the Tokyo First Military Hospital.

ARMY'S MANEUVERS END WITH CEREMONY

'Big Offensive' Closed at 8 a.m. Today—Troops March Past General Yamada

In the Sagami Plains where "pitched battle" have been raging during the two previous days, the third and last stage of the joint military maneuvers of the Military Academy, the Military Preparatory Academy and the Military Aviation Academy was started early this morning, reports Domei.

From dawn, the northern Army was ready for the general offensive. At 7 a.m. in the corner sector of the Sagami Plains the roar of guns shook both earth and sky, signaling that the general offensive had been launched.

Against strong enemy positions established on a strategic 101-meter height three kilometers north of Zama, all the heavy and field cannons of the northern army opened fire.

From amidst the smoke of battle, the tank units of the northern Army made their appearance, while its planes carried out dive-bombings upon the 101-meter height.

Taking advantage of the enemy's silence forced by the attacks by tanks and bombers, the northern Army's infantrymen lost no time, in closing in upon the enemy.

To Annihilate Enemy

As the main force of the northern Army plunged into the battle to annihilate the enemy, the main force of the southern Army with tank units resorted to desperate counter-attacks.

Then, as the decisive battle was about to develop between the two opposing forces, a bugle call was sounded to suspend "hostilities." It was toward 8 a.m., one hour after the start of the last day maneuvers.

After the maneuvers, 1,000 officers and men of the two opposing forces were inspected by General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education from 10:30 a.m.

Following the inspection, in the order of infantrymen; sappers; communication corps; artillery, including mechanized units and anti-aircraft gun mechanized units, etc., the participating troops marched past General Yamada.

After the march past, Major-General Nukata reviewed the result of the joint military maneuvers of the Military Academy, the Military Preparatory Academy and the Military Aviation Academy.

DR. SUN'S STATUE UNVEILED

President Wang and Dignitaries Attend Ceremony at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, November 12.—The statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was unveiled at Nanking today in commemorating the birthday of the Father of the Chinese Republic.

President Wang Ching-wei and other high officials of the Nanking Government were present at the ceremony.

Rites for Army Officer

Funeral service for the late Major-General Goichi Yuze, who died in Shanghai last February, will be held at 10 a.m. on November 15 at the Wadabori Mausoleum of the Nishi Honganji Temple at Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, reports the Asahi.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN HEALTH OF BABIES

Are Physically Stronger Than In Pre-War Years, Maternity Hospital Reveals

Contrary to the public conception, the babies born in recent years are physically stronger than those born in pre-war years, it was revealed by the record of the Tokyo Red Cross Maternity Hospital, reports the Asahi.

According to the record given by the said hospital, the average weight of 8,000 babies, who were born in the hospital during the period between October 1929 and December 1931, registered at 3.004 kilograms and that of the infants born during the period from December 1939 to December 1940 were 3.012 kilograms, while the record of average weight taken in the period from January 1941 to January this year registered at 3.029 kilograms, showing an increase of 25 grams compared with the former record.

At the same time, the infantile mortality in the same hospital has recently shown a marked decrease, chiefly due to advanced medical treatment such as the injection of vitamines B and C and the supply of nutrition by special methods.

Explaining the secret of the rearing of infants, Dr Masukichi Hirazawa of the Tokyo Red Cross Maternity Hospital, said:

"The main cause of constitutional weakness of infants is self-toxication of mothers that accompanies pregnancy. To prevent this, pregnant women should try to take as much fresh vegetables as possible and limit salt. By these means they should promote their vitality. Mothers with children must have physical examinations at least once a month. Those in financial difficulties should have examinations free of charge by virtue of the Medical Law, which went into effect at the beginning of this month."

TELEGRAPH SERVICE OPENS BETWEEN RANGOON, TOKYO

Chief of Local Central Post Office Sends Congratulatory Message as Celebration

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, November 11.—The telegraphic service between here and Japan became available for the general public yesterday, the first message sent through the cable being a congratulatory telegram dispatched by the chief of the Tokyo Central Post Office followed by other messages from quarters concerned in Japan in celebration of the opening of the service.

All the telegrams that were received here betwen 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Japan Time) on the first day of the service were all in Japanese "katakana" as in Japan Proper.

Telegraphic messages can be sent from Tokyo to Rangoon in about three hours.

Cuba President to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—The White House, announced today that the President of Cuba, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, has been invited by President Roosevelt to visit Washington and he is expected to arrive in the capital tomorrow, it is reported from Washington.

CARRIER ARGUS SUNK! JUNKERS 88-PLANES END 14,450-TON SHIP

Crippled British Warship Goes Down After Receiving Three Direct Hits

RESCUE ATTEMPT FAILS

Destroyers of Allied Naval Force Nearby Rush to Scene of Sinking

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—According to a report from the front, the British aircraft carrier, Argus, 14,450 tons, which had been severely damaged by the bombings carried out by the Axis air force on the forenoon of November 10 and which had been listing, was again attacked by Junkers-88 bombers toward evening of the same day and was directly hit by two bombs and by another bomb, which exploded at the broadside. The Argus instantly began to list.

Destroyers of the Allies which happened to be nearby hurried to the rescue of the sinking ship but it is reported the Argus finally sank.

Allied Fleet Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—The German High Command announced on Wednesday as follows:

"The Axis air force carried out intensive bombings on the United States and British fleet engaged in landing operations, during the course of which an enemy aircraft carrier and a large-sized transport received direct hits. Three enemy fighter planes were shot down in this battle.

"After a fierce engagement with British destroyers, German high speed boats operating in the waters off the east coast of Britain sank four enemy warcraft with an aggregate tonnage of 11,000 and inflicted severe damage to two merchant ships and one transport.

"A British capital ship of the Queen Elizabeth type was torpedoed by German U-boats operating in the North Atlantic and a big explosion followed in the enemy battleship."

German Army Moves

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—In its special communique issued Wednesday afternoon, the German High Command announced as follows:

"With a view to defending French territories against the United States and British forces' attempt of imminent landing operations to be carried out in Southern France, the German forces passed through the boundary line between the German-occupied and unoccupied France early Wednesday morning. The German advance there is progressing as scheduled."

FIRST NUMBER PRINTED OF PUPILS' WALL PAPER

As a gift to the youngsters of this country, the first number of the Pupils' Wall Newspaper was off the press, thanks to the joint efforts made by the Publicity Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Pupils' Culture Association, according to Domei.

The copies of the Pupils' Newspaper No. 1 dated November 15 in four colors were distributed to 1,500 national schools of the six leading cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe.

In the future, the wall newspapers for the youngsters are expected to be distributed to all the national schools throughout the country.

The first number of the Pupils' Wall Newspaper was published in celebration of the bumper crops for this year and for implanting into the minds of the children gratitude for harvest.

For editing the wall newspaper of the size of an ordinary newspaper, the Pupils' Culture Association organized the Wall Newspaper Compilation Committee with committee members selected from among officials of the Publicity Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as well as from among its own officials.

In compiling the wall newspapers of the second number onward, desires on the part of national schools and pupils are to be taken into consideration.

ANTI-FLOOD PLANS OUTLINED BY CHEN

Authority of Nanking Stresses Importance of Checking Damages by Waterways

Speaking on the problem of water conservancy, Chen Chun-hui, Chairman of the National Conservancy Commission of the National Government of China, in a radio broadcast made on October 30, clearly pointed out that in order to derive the manifold benefits from China's water power resources, the question of preventing damages by waterways must be taken up in earnest.

Emphasizing that the spending of money for the protection of waterways is one form of real economy, Mr. Chen outlined his views as follows:

In discussing the problem of water conservancy, the objective is of course to work for beneficial results. In order to derive benefits from China's water power resources, it is first necessary to prevent damages by waterways. Such damages, in their major form, may result in the destruction of property and the loss of human and animal lives, while in their minor manifestations, would also affect agricultural crops and the people's livelihood. Unless possible damages are prevented, the existing benefits cannot be presented much less the further development of facilities to increase benefits.

Has Many Waterways

China is well intersected with a number of natural watercourses, most of which extend over long distances and have many tributaries running into their main courses. In addition there is the Grand Canal which runs through the four provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Irrigation and navigation facilities are thus well provided for, and if only floods can be prevented, benefits from water resources can be enjoyd to their utmost. For the present, therefore, it is our purpose to place greatest stress on measures for the preservation of our original facilities and benefits, and to leave aside the ambitious schemes for the further development of greater facilities and benefits.

All waterways, whatever their nature, are produced as the result of the erosion of the earth by water, and their courses must therefore necessarily be subject to changes. Unless steps are taken from time to time for necessary adjustments and repairs, none can permanently remain a source of benefit without lapsing occasionally into damage creating forces. China's waterways have never been systematically and drastically controlled, and for this reason floods are common occurrences.

Following the China Affair, much destruction has been wrought on the dykes and watergates, and the work of protection and prevention has been rendered all the more difficult. Once out of control, water causes unlimited damage owing to the extent its flooding torrents would cover. The flood in Central China in 1931, for instance, affected twenty million people, and destroyed fields to the extent of 80 million mow (one mow is approximately one-third of an acre). The material damage estimated in the current value of things in those days was stupendous.

It is true that floods are not annual occurrences, but it is also an established fact that periodical floods are unavoidable. Even if we estimate one such tragic event in ten years, the average damage is already considerable.

Big Help in Future

Spending money on the protection of waterways is therefore real economy. Though the expenditure incurred may seem great, yet the potential damages that could be averted many times repay it. Taking Central China as an example, should the North Kiangsu area be flooded, it can easily be calculated that 20 million bushels of rice would be lost, and the repercussions on Central China's food problem may well be imagined.

Not only in the problem of food, but also with reference to clothing, travelling and residence, floods create harmful effects to a country's well-being. The flooding of cotton fields affects the clothing problem, the destruction of roads affects communications, and the demolition of houses affects residence. When these four principal problems of the people's livelihood are affected, how can social conditions be stabilized, and political advancement be promoted?

Moreover, the problem of increased agricultural production occupies a paramount place in our task today for the rejuvenation of China and the development of East Asia. With floods threatening us, all attempts at improving agricultural production will be rendered null. Agricultural development being checked, industrial and commercial development will in turn be retarded, and all economic reconstruction halted. It may therefore be stated that the development of water conservancy is the prerequisite to all reconstructional activities. It is not without reason that China in the days of old upheld the phrase "agricultural development and water conservancy" as the sole means for enhancing national prosperity.

As already stated, I am confining myself to the problem of preserving our existing benefits, in other words, preventing damage to our facilities. The work of prevention may again be divided into two categories, that of immediate preventive measures, and that of basic prevention.

In talking of immediate preventive measures, we refer of course to the building and strengthening of dykes, and the dredging of water-courses.

As to basic measures for prevention, we may mention the construction of tanks for the conservation of water and the erection of sluices to arrest the flow of water, as well as the improvement of river courses and the opening of new courses. These involve greater work but their effects also extend to the sphere of developing new facilities and benefits.

From practical consideration, we can for the present only devote our efforts to measures for immediate prevention. Since assuming my current duties, I have already undertaken preliminary measures for immediate flood prevention in the areas traversed by the Huai River and the Grand Canal. It is hoped that the existing surveys and estimates may be completed by the end of the year so that actual work may start next spring. It is necessary that the time element should not be overlooked and no time should be lost unnecessarily. Another factor that necessitates attention is the employment of good material and good labor. In this respect the present Administration will take all measures to see that these requirements are met.

I have to add that in addition to economic considerations, another difficulty that confronts workers in flood prevention is the fact that watercourses are extended over a great distance, and it is not always that the areas traversed are those where order is fully maintained. Various obstacles are thus placed in the way of workers through this factor. I have thus to repeat my words calling to the important bearing that river conservancy has on the welfare of the people, so that its import may be understood by the public and whole-hearted support should be forthcoming from them for the Government's measures to ensure their success which is after all to everybody's ultimate benefit.

In conclusion, I can only say that, while the Government will, within its power, do its best for the development of water conservancy in the country, it is also incumbent on the public to realize that the issue is one that affects them to no small degree, and will accordingly render every possible help to the authorities in their work. Our immediate efforts are directed toward flood prevention, but we shall also not fail to undertake, as opportunities permit, plans for the further development of facilities and benefits from the country's water power, so that the many vital problems connected with the people's livelihood will be improved, and the task of the rejuvenation of China and the reconstruction of Greater East Asia will thereby be further enhanced.

Where the Japanese Go, Prosperity Follows

Rabaul, the capital city and vital port of the Island of New Britain, situated in the Bismarck Archipelago, has witnessed an amazing return to normalcy and prosperity since the Japanese occupation. Shown above is a picture that amply testifies to the phenomenal strides made in the field of agriculture inasmuch as it depicts some members of the Japanese Occupation Forces inspecting a rich field of crops—the satisfactory result of the wholehearted cooperation of the native inhabitants and the stalwarts of the Rising Sun. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Thursday, November 12
ASAHI—Illusion of Self-Determinative Warfare
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Super-Abundance of Matter and Poverty of Spirit

Illusion of Self-Determinative Warfare

ASAHI—The first session of the Third National Political Convention held toward the end of last month at Chungking glaringly exposed the difficulties with which the Chiang Kai-shek regime is confronted in its avowed self-determinative warfare.

This self-determinative warfare of which Chungking dreams is founded on the wishful belief that Japan's striking power has reached its limit with the practical termination of the southern campaigns in the War of Greater East Asia and on the delusion that the United States and Britain will ultimately triumph. Its fond illusion is that at the end of the World War it would recover its lost territory.

On the strength of this flimsy material, Chungking leaders are fanning the war consciousness of the people, have enforced a general mobilization law, undertaken economic reconstruction of the interior through the present battle-lines and are planning to wage a protracted war as a link in the chain of the World War while nourishing the fighting strength of what army remains to them with the existing footholds as base of operations.

Chungking is now in the throes of a malignant inflation with currency inflated to amazing proportions and prices skyrocketing without end. Even more agonizing to those responsible for the fate of Chungking China is the fact that they are entirely lacking in the materials and technicians required for the development of the interior resources. If they cannot obtain these from foreign countries in order to emerge from their present state of primitive production, they would be utterly unable to nourish their fighting strength.

The National Political Convention passed a scheme for seeking the technical assistance of the Allied countries for speeding up the enforcement of the industrial plans but it appears that, with the sea routes entirely blockaded by the Japanese, Chungking has been able merely to obtain more or less technical assistance in agriculture, communications, transportation and the like besides what little supply in the way of aircraft and arms that can be imported by air from India. The interior construction plan of which Chungkingites boast is thus giving the impression of a long way still to go with dusk already fallen.

On the other hand, their tenacity and persistence in endeavoring so desperately to build up a self-determinative war structure in the face of disastrous economic difficulties should not be despised. The Japanese Government in making it its fundamental policy to increase the political strength of the National Government in its effort to settle the China problem and to help the same Government to expand the productive capacity of the peace area is no doubt bearing in mind the long war front which the Chungkingites are seeking to present.

Super-Abundance of Matter and Poverty of Spirit

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is said that a statue of Admiral John Paul Jones has recently been erected on the campus of the Annapolis Naval Academy, spiritual cradle of the United States navy.

The valiant deed of Admiral Jones in the war with England has been a source of inspiration to the American navy. He advanced as far as the coast of the enemy country and there encountered the British fleet. He maneuvered his warship Richard toward the British escort ship Serapis and in midst of battle brought his ship alongside the other and carried out gallant boarding tactics. It can be compared to the gallantry of our Kono-Michiari at the time of the Mongolian invasion.

Thus the Admiral's remains enshrined at Annapolis have been regarded as the guardian deity of all American seamen. In erecting his statue now the Americans have no doubt been prompted by a sense of self-criticism for the miserable defeats they have suffered in the past year and, at the same time, they have belatedly become aware of the grandeur of the spirit in warfare as against mere matter.

National policy of the United States is traditionally conditioned most powerfully by economy. In the basic strategy in this second World War, too, it has followed its traditional policy of dollar diplomacy. By means of its vast wealth it has sought to make Britain and other countries its hired vanguards so as to restrain the Axis; meanwhile arming itself by means of the abundant resources it commands for a decisive war at the end. It cannot be denied that the Americans have counted primarily on the abundance of their material resources, thinking that their quantitative superiority would decide the issue for them. It is in this concept of war that has lain the irony of lowered and withered fighting spirit the fuller its armament has grown, the fatal defect in the American war system.

Such a deficiency in strategic ideology is resulting in a mounting criticism among the public at large as the efficiency and bravery of the Japanese Army and Navy are becoming clearer. Even the high military officials and military commentators are unanimous in stressing that the indispensable prerequisite is to consolidate the will of resistance through establishment of the war aim, thus emphatically pointing out the needs of replenishing spiritual power.

Toward this end, the American government made an endeavor first of all incultivating the public opinion toward this goal, President Roosevelt himself as well as Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, attempting desperately to boost the people's morale.

For instance, the former Ambassador, in his speech to the public tried to fan sentiment by abusing Japan without the least foundation at one time, while at another, he appealed to individualism as characteristic of the Americans by explaining the "menace to their livelihood." On still another occasion, empty promises were made to the masses, hinting that an ideal society will be established after the war, an attempt designed to relieve the popular dissatisfaction with the war challengers.

All these "ingenious plans," however, proved of no avail.

This is ascribable partly to a political reason which indicates plainly that America lacks competent leaders, but mainly, to a naked fact that the democracy, to which the Americans adhered since the founding of the nation, is on the verge of definite collapse. The fate of democracy is beyond help of any plan which might be formulated by Roosevelt and his adherents.

MUSIC FOR ALL ASIA PLANNED BY YAMADA

Will Tour Manchoukuo and China to Study Native Musical Characteristics

With a purpose to study the musical characteristics of various regions in the Asiatic Continent, Koscak Yamada, well-known composer and conductor, will leave Tokyo on November 15 for Central and North China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Mr. Yamada will travel through these countries for about a month to collect data for musical compositions to be enjoyed by all the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. He will make a trip also to the Southern Regions next spring.

The Musical Culture Association of which Mr. Yamada is vice-president is working in collaboration with the Board of Information to create what might be termed a "Co-Prosperity Sphere Music" on the basis of Japanese music.

With reference to his projected journey, Mr. Yamada said: "Music is an enormous force of propaganda because it can be appreciated by everyone. However, one must not forget that it is greatly influenced by the differences of language and climatic conditions.

"My trip to the Continent is for the purpose of creating a Co-Prosperity Sphere Music in the true sense of the word."

Population Confab To Begin Tomorrow

(Continued From Page 1)

Population Policies Viewed From The Results of Basic Investigation On Manpower Resources by Dr. Yazaburo Kumagai, President of the Medical Association of Kumamoto Prefecture.

The first day meeting of the conference is expected to be honored with the presence of Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi.

Nanking Bank Notes Gaining in Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

of China and the Bank of Communications, two of the most popular financial organs among the Chinese people, which have been capitalized by the Central Reserve Bank each to half of its entire capital.

"The monetary policy of the new Government of China will go on its sound steps with the assistance of the two aforesaid banks."

Pupils to Get Books

The Dai-Nippon Maritime Federation will shortly present to the national schools throughout the country 'Maritime Text-Books,' says the Asahi.

Kansai Notes

In celebration of the 73rd birthday of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, the Italian Consul-General E. Baistrocchi was host to some 50 leading personages of Kobe, both Japanese and foreign, at a reception held at the Consulate-General in Kobe yesterday, from 11 a.m.

Among the guests who were present to tender felicitations to the Consul-General on the auspicious occasion were Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe City, Mr. Shimizu, secretary to the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, President Okazaki of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Admiral Morizumi of the Kobe Naval Personnel Bureau, Kobe Harbor Master Hozumi, the Superintendent of the Kobe Customs, President Maruya of the Kobe University of Commerce, and representatives of the Axis and neutral consulates in the port city.

Prior to the reception, a mass was said at the Consulate-General at which the Italian consular staff and members of the Italian community in Kobe attended.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 11: General von Gronau, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hasegawa, Count and Countess H. Ito, Mr. K. Komatsu, Mr. T. Kato, Lt.-Col. W. Nehmitz, Mr. S. Onohara, Mr. and Mrs. E. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shiraishi, Mr. S. Weil, Mr. S. Yamamoto and Mrs. M. Yamamoto.

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WAR PICTURE TO BE SHOWN

Film on Occupation of Hongkong Slated in Kanda

A motion picture entitled "The Day When Britain was Crushed," which depicts the occupation of Hongkong by the Imperial Forces will be shown at 6 p.m. on November 18 at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. A lecture and a concert will be given on the occasion.

Those who wish to attend the meeting are requested to apply to the office of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

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MONEY ISSUES FORMING NOOSE AROUND CHIANG

Vicious Inflation Strangling Chungking—Fapi in Circulation Enormous

RICE PRICE SKYROCKETING

Inconsistency of Program to Improve Conditions Reflected In Debates

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, November 10.—The process of encirclement against Chungking continues inexorably. Cut off from supply sources, Chungking now looks like an isolated island in the middle of an ocean.

The leaders of Chungking are still unable to realize the folly of continuing resistance against Japan. Their preoccupation is how to turn the tables against Japan. They continue believing in the ability of Chungking to keep up resistance against Japan with no outside aid. Proof of this is given by the fact that they are striving to reconstruct what provinces remain under their control.

That there are frightful inconsistencies in their program of reconstructing the interior of China was revealed during the first plenary meeting of the Political Council held in Chungking from October 22 until the end of the month.

Information available here indicates that economic problems monopolized the attention of the council throughout the session. More than 250 questions came up for discussion at the meeting. Of them, as many as 94 were economic in nature.

Prices Unchecked

How to control commodity prices which are mounting rapidly was the principal economic question before the council. Twenty-seven plans for the solution of this problem were brought up and hotly debated by the council. That the greatest difficulties confronting Chungking are economic admit of no doubt. There has for some time been no foreign material aid reaching Chungking. Another cause of the economic impasse of Chungking is the steady rise in the prices of all sorts of goods. The mounting tendency of prices is to be ascribed to an enormous expansion in the amount of fapi notes in circulation.

It was but natural that the council should have concentrated its attention on what to do in order to keep prices within bounds. The council approved a number of measures designed to improve the economic position of Chungking. Two of these measures had to do with the strengthening of the structure for the control of prices. Three concerned the marketing of war debentures. Four were for the Government management of medical facilities. Five concerned the more vigorous conduct of the savings campaign. Others were for the provision of improved medical facilities in the regions served by the northwestern route and Mongolia and Tibet.

Sad Plight Admitted

At the session of the Political Council on October 28, General Chiang Kai-shek presented a report on the working of the measure for control of prices which had been effected before. The following passages occurred in General Chiang's report:

"There are evils inherent in the economic phenomena we witness today. These evils affect to a considerable extent the munitions industry and the people's livelihood. While they remain uneradicated, there can be no hope of solving the problem of commodity prices.

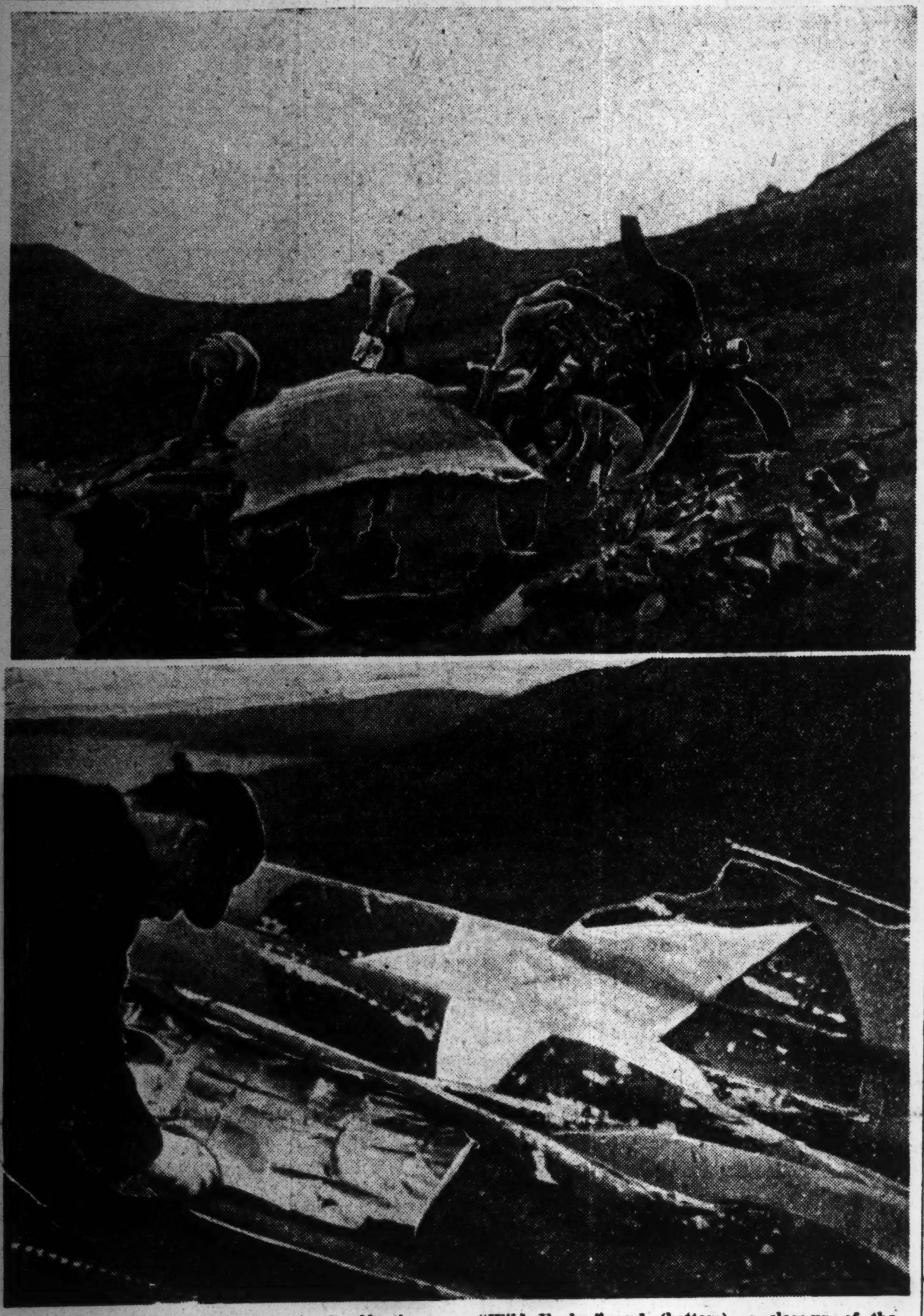
"During the first two years of resistance against Japan, we could prevent the price situation from aggravating, in spite of the fact that we needed large quantities of munitions and war materials.

"Prices have since gone higher day by day. The adverse effects of the mounting tendency of prices are pronounced on the munitions industry, construction of national defense, general administration, and education.

"In order to stabilize prices and improve the living of the people, the government moved to have the people take up more loans and raise taxation, and adopted several other measures designed to halt the rise of prices. All these measures were unsuccessful for the reason that the people refused to cooperate putting in circulation wild reports damaging to the credit of the government,

(Continued On Page 2)

No Match for Imperial 'Wild Eagles'



These photos taken somewhere in the Aleutians show (top) officers and men of the Imperial Forces going over the wreckage of an American plane of the North American B 25 type shot down by our "Wild Eagles," and (bottom), a close-up of the American insignia on the wing of one of the North American B 25 type planes shot down.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

CITIZENS OF YENAN FLEEING FROM CITY

People Quit Red Capital of Shensi Because of Material Shortage

Domei

CANTON, November 10.—Yenan, Red capital of China in northern Shensi Province, has become a desolate city as its citizens, due to acute shortage of materials, have been leaving the city in growing numbers, it was learned here today.

According to reports available here, the economic collapse of Yenan was first felt during the spring of 1941 when the Chinese Communist Party placed a ban upon the circulation of Chungking fapi following the dissolution of the Communist New Fourth Army.

Since that time, the reports said, commodity prices in the Red capital have skyrocketed because of the growing shortage in materials. Inflation was aggravated by the issuance by the Chinese Communist Party of the so-called Kwanghwa notes which were put into circulation for the purpose of covering the Party's deficits.

Reports from Yenan revealed a dismal situation brought about by inflation. A tooth-brush, it was said, costs 40 yuan while tooth-powder costs 20 yuan per package. A pair of shoes costs 800 yuan.

In an effort to check unbridled inflation, the Communist Party created a trade bureau to effect a proper trade balance with other parts of China. It was reported further that the Communist Party has been requisitioning foodstuffs from farmers to supply its troops thereby causing near starvation in the agricultural areas.

Arrangements Made To Remove Japanese From French Morocco

In view of the crisis caused by the unprovoked attacks by the United States forces against French Northwest Africa since last Sunday arrangements have been completed by Hiroshi Takawa, Japanese Consul at Casablanca, for the evacuation of the Japanese nationals in French Morocco, according to a dispatch the Foreign Office received Wednesday from Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador at Vichy, Domei said. Ambassador Mitani has already instructed Consul Takawa to conduct all the Japanese nationals including members of the Consulate and representatives of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi Trading Companies to Tangier in Spanish Morocco, if necessary, the dispatch said.

AXIS NATIONALS CONTROL PEKING LEGATION QUARTERS

Domei

PEKING, November 10.—As the result of an election held on November 5, all the seats of the Executive Committee of Legation Quarters, the section in Peking where all the foreign diplomatic offices and residences are located, have been captured by Axis nationals, giving them complete control of the administration of the district.

Naokichi Kitazawa, Japanese Consul-General, Carlos Alberto Straneo, Counselor to the Italian Embassy, and Ricardo Munez, Secretary to the Spanish Legation, were elected as official representatives on the Executive Committee.

In addition, one Frenchman and one German were elected from among the foreign residents-at-large. In the first committee meeting held on November 9, Consul-General Kitazawa was elected chairman of the committee.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH F.I.C. NOTED

American Invasion of French Territories in Africa Deepens Ties With Japan

Domei

HANOI, November 10.—America's sudden violation of French territories in North Africa has offered the French and Japanese in French Indo-China a chance to deepen their understanding concerning the importance and significance of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Agreement, declared Noboru Ogawa, Spokesman of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China.

Following the conclusion of the agreement, French Indo-China entered into the Military Agreement with Japan close on the heels of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he recalled.

"French Indo-China thereby indicated its intention to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of a new order in East Asia," Mr. Ogawa observed, "and Japan at present stations just a sufficient number of forces necessary to defend French Indo-China in accordance with these agreements.

"The United States and Britain, on the other hand, have frequently and ruthlessly violated French territories such as Syria, Madagascar, and French North Africa, under the pretext of defending France," he declared.

"What a world of difference there is between Japan's agreement-abiding policy and Anglo-American policy based on armed force," he said.

"If Japan had not accomplished such brilliant results in the current conflict," he continued, "the United States and Britain would have invaded French Indo-China too."

The Japanese Spokesman expressed a desire that the French

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Sends Birthday Greetings To Ruler of Italy

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to dispatch a message of congratulations to King Victor Emanuel III on the occasion of the latter's 73rd birthday, it was disclosed on Wednesday.

HER MAJESTY SENDS PROXY TO ASSEMBLY

Gracious Message Granted to Members of Dai Nippon Women's Association

In the presence of Her Imperial Highness Dowager Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, who attended as the Proxy of Her Majesty the Empress, the first regular general meeting of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, with a membership of 20,000,000 throughout the country, was held at the Constitution Commemoration Hall in Aoyama Wednesday afternoon.

Through Her Proxy Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a Message to the association.

The Imperial Message was responded to by Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, Patron of the association.

After the departure of the Imperial Proxy, Premier Hideki Tojo addressed the gathering on the subject "The War of Greater East Asia and the Mission of Japanese Women."

Her Imperial Highness Dowager Princess Higashifushimi, the Imperial Proxy, arrived at the Constitution Commemoration Hall at 2:10 p.m. while the military band was playing the national anthem.

Her Imperial Highness was greeted by Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni, the Patron, Her Imperial Highness Princess Setsuko Chichibu, Her Imperial Highness Princess Kikuko Takamatsu, Her Imperial Highness Princess Yuriko Mikasa, and other Imperial Princesses, all of whom are honorary members and Premier Hideki Tojo, Cabinet members, Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi, the President, and other leaders of the association.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashifushimi proceeded to the resting room, where Her Imperial Highness met Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni and other Imperial Princesses. The Imperial Proxy then gave audiences to Marchioness Yamanouchi, Premier Tojo and nine others.

The Imperial Proxy next received a report from Marchioness Yamanouchi on the affairs of the association.

Then Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashifushimi received in a collective audience 54 leaders of the organization.

After Marchioness Yamanouchi declared the meeting open, all present turned and bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace. Then they prayed for the success of the Imperial arms.

Mrs. Nobuko Sanjonishi, vice-president, presented a report on the business of the association.

Then followed the ceremony for the honoring of organizations and individuals for services rendered to the association.

The Imperial Proxy, led by Marchioness Yamanouchi, entered the Assembly Hall at 2:40 p.m. while the military band was playing the national anthem Kimigayo.

While all present were standing at attention, Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashifushimi read the Message of Her Majesty the Empress to the association.

When Her Imperial Highness had finished reading, she gave the scroll containing the Imperial Message to Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni, who in turn handed it to Marchioness Yamanouchi.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni, representing the 20,000,000 members of the association, responded to the Imperial Message.

The military band played for the third time at 2:50 p.m.

As the Imperial Proxy left the assembly hall, all present stood with bowed heads.

The meeting then adopted a resolution of thanks to the officers and men at the front.

Premier Tojo, speaking on behalf of the Imperial Army and Navy, voiced appreciation to the assembly for the resolution of thanks. He expressed the belief that the officers and men in the firing lines would

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL FORCES DOWN 32 ENEMY WARPLANES OVER ALEUTIANS AREA

Eye-Witness Account of Air Duel Over Aleutians Told to Reporter

Second Class Petty Officer Downs Four of Five Enemy Craft Concentrating Fire on Him; 25 of Counter-Attacking Planes Flee in No Time

By KOJIRO OIWA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

ON A CERTAIN ISLAND IN THE ALEUTIANS—Since this island fell into Japanese hands when the Imperial Forces effected a surprise landing there early in June, it has remained unshakable due to our iron defense and constant vigil and has been an added menace to the enemy.

Repeated counter-attacks by the U.S. air force with an attempt to recapture the island have been invariably repulsed. Early on the morning of September 15, a formation of 30 enemy aircraft appeared over the island, but our daring Wild Eagles shot down four craft of P 38 type, and another of B-25 type, a total of five, while the others, wounded all over and losing spirit, fled after only undisclosed number of minutes of combat.

Following is a thrilling account of the encounter as related to this reporter by an undisclosed Second-class Petty Officer who distinguished himself creditably in it:

That morning the clouds hung low and visibility was not very good. "Enemy planes might come on such a morning." Such premonition crossed my mind, when the order "Be ready for an aerial combat" was signalled, immediately followed by the report that the enemy's force was about a 30 plane formation, the largest force encountered over this area.

"Take-off!" came the commander's order, his eyes glaring sharply as if to say to us, "Do your best!"

The next moment we crew members were on board our planes. We left in a direction which was apparently the enemy's course. Lo! the enemy machines were sighted right in front of us. Maintaining an altitude of an undisclosed number of meters, they were coming straight toward us. At the sight of us, they dispersed. But a formation of five enemy planes came right in front of me. They were four craft of P 38 type and another of B-25 type.

The five opened a volley of fire on my plane. I ignored it. Dodging the enemy fire, I emerged above the formation and started firing on the third plane in the formation. It went down with a deafening roar.

The second plane in the formation had the temerity to close in on mine. I'll see you hanged first! I soared and poured shells into it. White smoke bursting out from its engine, it went down. Looking down, however, I found that it was still "in the process of falling down." Confound it! Another shell, and the craft went down head-on into the sea.

Three more to grapple with! Making light of the solitary presence of my plane, the three fired on it at random. Quite a few shots must have landed on the wings and tail of my plane, for I felt repeated shocks. Nothing daunted, I dived under gunfire from two enemy planes and downed one of them. It was of B-25 type.

Two more. With deadly tenacity they closed in on my plane. Finding a chance, I soared and showered machine-gun fire on them. Flames immediately burst out from one of them. It was downed!

Only one more, B-38 type. By a deliberate attack strategy, I fired with a vengeance at it. Black smoke burst out from its engine, when it fled deep into the clouds. Confound it! I missed the last one. Imagine my chagrin.

81 Aerial Combats Between June 12 and October 31

U.S. PLANS FOILED

Strategy to Attack Japan Frustrated; Islands Are Securely Held

The Imperial Army and Naval Units in the Aleutians area in 81 aerial combats between June 12 and October 31 shot down 32 enemy aircraft, it was announced at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday by the Imperial Headquarters.

The communique added that the Imperial Army and Naval Units which occupied strategic points in the Aleutian Islands in the early part of June have since that time through close cooperation with each other secured the occupation of those vital points.

The announcement follows:

"The Imperial Army and Naval Units in the Aleutian area in close cooperation have been holding securely the key points in the Aleutians since their occupation early last June.

"In 81 aerial combats between June 12 and October 31 the Imperial Forces shot down 32 enemy aircraft.

"Our damages are:

One destroyer sunk.

Two transports seriously damaged.

Fifteen seaplanes have either crashed against the enemy objectives as human-piloted bombs or have not yet returned.

Some damage has been caused to military equipment."

U.S. Strategy Frustrated

As is revealed in the above communique, the Japanese Forces have been continuing to hold Narukami (Kiska) and Atsuta (Attu) islands of the Aleutian group as firmly as ever since their occupation last June. America's strategy to attack Japan thus has been completely frustrated. The esprit de corps of the Japanese Forces on the spot is very excellent.

Influential American naval units launched an offensive in the Aleutian area in consonance with that carried out in the Solomon waters. This can be seen from an announcement issued by the Japanese Headquarters on August 10.

In spite of America's plan, it will be impossible for that country to stage any large-scale military operations in the Aleutian area by next spring, because of inclement weather and intense cold there.

It was on June 4 that the Imperial Navy began its operations in the eastern Pacific and raided Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians, the only remaining American base for operations against Japan. Following that, on June 7 and 8, the Imperial Navy, in close cooperation with the Imperial Army raided and occupied the islands of Kiska (Narukami) and Attu (Atsuta), mopping up other islands in that area. Thus, severing America's northern route of aggression, the Japanese Forces dug in and solidified their defenses.

Beginning on August 8, the enemy has carried out numerous attempts at reoccupation of the islands but the Imperial Forces' defense has been and is impregnable. As is made clear in the recent Imperial Headquarters announcement, during the 140 days between June 12 and October 31, the enemy carried out 81 air raids with Boeing B-17s, North American B-25's, Consolidated B 24's coming over sometimes in waves of between 10 and 20 and sometimes in smaller groups.

The raids were repeated day and night and each time were fought off by the effective anti-aircraft operations of the Imperial Forces and by the courage and daring of the men piloting our seaplanes. On one occasion, a Japanese seaplane with one wing badly damaged, blasted

(Continued on Page 2)

OKAMOTO IS NAMED ENVOY TO SWEDEN

Former Consul-General at Singapore Now Attending Conference at Berlin

Appointment of Suemasa Okamoto, former Consul-General at Singapore, as Minister to Sweden was officially announced Wednesday. His appointment completes the line-up for the principal diplomatic posts in Europe.

While en route home from India where he was interned as a result of the Anglo-Japanese arrangement for exchange of diplomats and nationals, Mr. Okamoto was ordered to Europe for an assignment. From Lourenco Marques, he went to Lisbon by way of England. He is at present attending the conference of Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers in Berlin.

Born in Kyoto

Minister Okamoto, 51, was born in Kyoto prefecture. Upon graduating from the political science department in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1917, he entered the services of the Foreign Office. In April, 1931, he was appointed as Director of the Second Division of the European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau, and as Director of the Secretariat Accounting Division in March, 1934. In May, 1936 he was appointed as Director of the American Bureau and in April, 1937 as Consul-General in Shanghai and concurrently as Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in China.

In March, 1938 he was appointed as Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in London, and in October, 1941 as Consul-General in Singapore.

Envoys to Meet

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—A conference of Japanese Ambassadors

(Continued on Page 2)

NAGUMO APPOINTED TO HEAD NAVAL BASE

Named Commander-in-Chief of Saseho Station Succeeding Late Vice-Admiral Tanimoto

Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 5 p.m. Wednesday. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Umotaro Tanimoto who passed away at 2:05 a.m. yesterday, at the age of 56.

Vice-Admiral Nagumo, 56, hails from Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture. He was commissioned a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1910. Following graduation from the Naval Staff College, he served as a staff officer of the Naval General Staff. Later he was dispatched to Europe and America. Subsequently, he served successively as the commander of the warships Saga and Uji, as an instructor at the Naval Staff College, as the commander of the warship Naka, as a section chief of the Naval General Staff, as the commander of the warships Takao and Yamashiro, as Principal of the Navy Torpedo School and as a squadron commander.

He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in November, 1939. After serving as President of the Naval Staff College, he held an important front line post.

Tanimoto Was Active

Vice-Admiral Tanimoto whose death was officially announced by the Saseho Naval Station yesterday, hailed from Hiroshima Prefecture. He received his first commission as a second-class sub-lieutenant in 1908.

(Continued on Page 2)

STRENGTH OF JAPAN IMPRESSES WRITERS

Two Participants in Literary Meet Give Impressions—Laud People's Unity

Waxing enthusiastic over all things Japanese, Nicolai Baikov, a White Russian and one of Manchoukuo's representatives to the Convention of Greater East Asia Writers, as well as Yu Ping-tse, one of the Chinese delegates from North China to the same conference, gave their candid impressions of Japan to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Baikov, who belongs to the White Russian nobility, served as a colonel in the Tsarist Russian Army during World War I and was wounded on the Gallician front. Having served as a member of the guards stationed at the Manchurian border in his youth, he returned in 1934 and has since written books on jungle life.

Attended Training Meet

His impressions of the Japanese people follow:

"I considered it a great happiness to have the honor of being in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at the Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet on the fourth day of my stay in Tokyo. The figures of the spectators completely covering the green lawn of the grounds, were softly reflected in my eyes. The clock, towering high above, showed the time to be a little past noon. His Imperial Majesty would soon enter the grounds. I, too, stood up erect. Everything was quiet with the Rising Sun Flag waving above the clock. Not a thing stirred and solemnity enveloped the whole grounds, then from outside the grounds, strains of the Kimigayo floated through the air. His Imperial Majesty had arrived. A deep, deep silence prevailed, a silence so profound that it seemed to press down on the heads bended low. How can I describe this silence, far more profound than that in the depths of a primeval jungle.

"The music of 'Umiyukaba' came to my ears, played grandly but with a pathetic ring. The melody reminded me of a song we used to sing when I was a soldier in the Russian Imperial Army, bringing with it memories of the sorrowful ruin of my native land and the days of my youth filled with hardships.

"The tumultous shouts of Banzai, lead by Premier Tojo, emitted as it were from the depth of silence, shook the earth, more powerful and mighty because of the preceding silence. We behold here Japan as she is. My breast swelled with the joy of existing together with the Japanese.

"The vigorous execution of calisthenics by the workers, their well-developed muscles, the training and the spirit of the national school students, all these were a source of wonder and admiration to me. If this scene could be shown to the Americans and British, I wondered what they would say. I strongly thought that they would say that they no longer wanted to continue to fight.

"Not a foot was out of step when the youthful representatives, eyes bright and radiant, from all Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, China and the South Seas marched past His Imperial Majesty and left the grounds. My only regret lay in the fact that I could not share this wonderful day with my compatriots in Manchuria."

Studied in Japan

Yu Ping-tse once studied in Japan, attending the Literature Department of Tokyo Imperial University, and then made further studies at the post-graduate course of the same University. He is an authority on Japanese literature of the Yedo Period and is now studying under Chou Tso-jen, the contemporary literary highlight of China. Mr. Yu, who was greatly impressed by the daily life in Japan which is conducted in accordance with strict order and regulations but also richly spiced with humor and charm, remarked as follows:

"Tokyo is my spiritual homeland. For anyone, it is a great joy to visit his homeland. I am now filled with joy and happiness and am enjoying every minute of my stay in Tokyo.

"Years ago I specialized in English literature in the manner of most of the Chinese intelligentsia of that day. I became familiar with Japanese literature and history by studying them in English. I read various works of Shoyo Tsubouchi Kaoru Osanai, Izumi Yanagida, Yakumo Koizumi (Lafcadio Hearn) and others in the English versions. Through reading some books written by Soseki Natsume, such as 'Bungakuron' (Essays on Literature), 'Kusamakura' (Travel) and 'Wagahai wa Neko de aru' (I am a cat) I became greatly impressed by the charm of Japanese literature. I began to long for the wholesome and chaste life of the Japanese people, which was plainly expressed in every work. Then I made up my mind to study Japanese manners and customs, history and religion through Japanese literature. That aspiration spurred me to study the Japanese language and to specialize in the literature of the Yedo period at the post-graduate course of the Imperial University.

"Some of my friends in Tokyo asked me if I had noticed a great change in Japan in customs and in the people's thoughts as against those of the Meiji Era and the Yedo period, but I noticed the same spirit and vigor as of old being fully manifested in various physical performances at the Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet. In China, I must confess that the children are not trained as the Japanese because my countrymen are embracing the mistaken conception that to allow their children to give free play to their own will is the way to love them. They have not awakened to the reality that their children are not their personal belonging but members of the country. It is also true of the working people that they are not trained collectively. Students are the only ones who are undergoing some kind of collective physical training. For these reasons, when I witnessed the strenuous physical training taking place in Japan and participated in by all the people, I was strongly impressed. I am sure that the special physical exercise 'Kosei Taiso' will promote the physical welfare of the people.

Discipline Has Charm

"It is a wrong conception to imagine that daily life conducted in accordance with strict regulations is always devoid of charm and beauty, because the Japanese manner of living is a good testimony to the possibility of regulated life with an abundance of charm. The Conference was a solemn and stately affair attended by many prominent officers of the Navy and War Ministries, but the strict atmosphere was greatly softened by the reading of poems by such famous poets as Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki and Kyoshi Takahama. In the afternoon the Conference hall was transformed into a gorgeous entertainment hall where beautifully dressed ladies entertained us with Koto performances. When I witnessed all this elegance and grandeur even in wartime, I could not help admiring the reserve power of Japan. Geographically, Japan and China are so closely situated that I hope cooperation among the literary men of both countries will contribute much to the work of strengthening and improving the social structure of China."

U.S. Admits Loss Of Destroyer Durban; 63 Are Still Missing

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—The United States navy department announced today that the destroyer Durban was sunk on the night of October 11 with five officers and 58 others still unaccounted for, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

MONEY QUESTIONS HIT CHIANG HARD

(Continued from Page 1)

and setting themselves to corner and hoard commodities."

General Chiang proposed ten measures which he said were necessary to overcome the price question. They were:

1. Centralization of the administration of affairs of various responsible organs.
2. Unifying the system for the control of prices on a national basis.
3. Expanding industrial capacity and output.
4. Reducing the consumption of materials.
5. Strengthening the price control machinery through measures applied by the government and by civilian organizations.
6. Improving transportation facilities.
7. Enforcement of stricter control over the money market.
8. Readjustment of the tax system.
9. Establishment of a sound budgetary policy.
10. Increasing the working expenses of various responsible organs.

Under the plan outlined by General Chiang to the council, all measures adopted for keeping prices within bounds will be divided into two groups. The general mobilization commission will supervise the enforcement of measures in the first group. As for measures in the second group, the leaders of various price control organizations will see that they work properly.

His proposals laid before the council suggest that General Chiang wants power to make himself responsible for price control measures enforced in all parts of the territory under the jurisdiction of Chungking.

Fapi Circulation Wild

The price situation is frightful in the interior of China. Fapi currency in circulation is increasing by leaps and bounds. The total amount of fapi in circulation at the end of July of this year was 22,500,000,000 yuan. This means that the fapi notes in circulation had increased by 45 per cent since the end of last year. A conservative estimate puts the amount of fapi in circulation at the end of this year at 30,000,000,000 yuan.

The rapidity with which fapi notes in circulation are increasing is proof of the failure of the efforts of Chungking to have the people take up more bonds and show greater interest in putting by money.

In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that commodity prices are going higher and higher. Wholesale prices have increased 33 times since the start of the war. Chungking is especially anxious to keep down the price of rice. In spite of its efforts, the price of rice is going higher day by day, due in most part to the fact that there is a poor rice harvest in Honan and Shensi provinces where there was a severe drought in the summer, and in flood-stricken southwestern provinces.

Reports reaching here from Chungking indicate that throughout the sixth day session, the Political Council was occupied with the question of what was to be done to arrest the rise of prices. The body spent hours listening to the leaders of various governmental economic organizations, including the general mobilization and price control commissions who had been called to state their views on the price situation. It was not until the eighth session that the council could act on the proposals before it.

Toward the end of the plenary session lasting for 10 days, the council adopted a resolution calling upon the government to take steps to have the Allies take a greater interest in the war in East Asia.

Okakura's Immortal Words 'Asia Is One' Inscribed on Memorial Tablet in Ibaraki

The words "Asia is One." the ideal toward which the Japanese Empire is now striving through the War of Greater East Asia, were uttered long ago by Kakuzo (Tenshin) Okakura. Thirty years after his death a memorial tablet, with his immortal words inscribed thereon, was erected at Itsutsuura, Otsumachi, Ibaraki Prefecture in commemoration of his great contribution to Japan's world of art. The unveiling ceremonies took place on November 8, according to an article in Nichi Nichi.

Forty years ago the Japan Academy of Arts was founded in a little villa, situated among the pines in the out-of-way village of Itsutsuura on Otsu beach. This village, visited by Taikan Yokoyama and other prominent figures in Japan's world of arts, has once more revived its pride by the erection of a memorial in evidence of Tenshin's distinguished work.

Tenshin came to Itsutsuura in 1903. As he held the position of Principal of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts Tenshin appeared quite unapproachable to the simple fisher folk living along the beach and was just a strange person among them.

When his hours were not spent in deep meditation, Tenshin went fishing. His character became gradually known to the villagers through the tales of these boatmen. As time passed they began to call him intimately as "Sensei" as Tenshin came down to the beach to join the fisher folk, who felt greatly honored by his intimacy.

Occasionally, Tenshin visited the primary schools, and spoke with ardent fervor to the groups of young people. The young people soon came to call at his home to listen to his teachings. Behind his stern exterior, which earned him the name of a crank and eccentric, Tenshin, possessed a warm heart that drew the young folks to him. All the men in Otsu, who are leaders in the community today, were once among those who passed through the gate of Tenshin's abode.

Torasaburo Suzuki, the assistant village master of Itsutsuura, who had handled all the work in connection with the funds of the memorial, spoke as follows before the audience of celebrated personages who attended the unveiling ceremony, "It is said that before Okakura there was no Okakura and after Tenshin there was no Tenshin, so in our village there has been and will never be another great occasion like this."

At one time Tenshin invited a group of close friends and celebrities from Tokyo to a moon-viewing party in his garden overlooking the sea. The guests expected a solemn affair to be held in a remote corner of the garden. However, when they arrived, bonfires burned brightly with stands erected here and there on the edge of the cliff and food and drink were offered to the guests to partake as they willed. The young folks from the village, who frequented Tenshin's dwelling every day, danced and sang for the guests. Several dozen badges inscribed with the words "Seifu" (quiet wind), worn by the young men who took part in the entertainment at the time, were discovered recently in the home of one of the men. These were distributed as souvenirs to persons connected with the memorial undertaking.

This fun-loving personality of Tenshin contrasted to his well-known character of an aesthete and critic who exalted the lofty ideals of the Yamato race and the unwavering aspects of the Japanese Empire. In his "Book of Tea" written in English while abroad gave to the Occidents insight into the artistic temperament of the Japanese people. It is most significant that the memorial tablet with the English words "Asia is One" and the villa at Itsutsuura, fraught with numerous memories of Tenshin, a pioneer of his generation and the founder of the Japan Academy of Art, will be left to the world for years to come.

Longest Wooden Bridge In East Asia Opens In E. Honan Province

Domei

WEIYANG, Honan Province, November 11.—A grand opening ceremony of the Yutung Bridge on the Wo River in Eastern Honan Province was held on November 9 with the attendance of more than 10,000 Japanese and Chinese citizens, including Chen Ching-tzai, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, it was learned here today. The bridge was completed with an employment of 40,000 workers and with the expenditure of more than ¥15,000,000. It is considered to be the longest wooden bridge in East Asia.

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Closer Relations With F.I.C. Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

people in Indo-China by observing closely the current situation in the French territories in North Africa following American invasion would intensify their efforts for further cooperation between Japan and their country in the light of the agreements with Japan.

Pao Chia Adopts Uniform

SHANGHAI—The Sun Yat-sen uniform will be the official uniform of the projected Youth Section of the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps of the International Settlement.

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HER MAJESTY SENDS PROXY TO ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1)

feel greatly encouraged by the act of the association.

Marchioness Yamanouchi, president, respectfully stated with regard to a Message graciously granted to the association by Her Majesty the Empress. The gist of Marchioness Yamanouchi's statement follows:

"It is with awe that it is stated here that Her Majesty the Empress graciously sent Her Imperial Majesty's Proxy in the person of Her Imperial Highness Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi to the general meeting of the association. Moved by this, all the members are determined to practise the lessons embodied in the Message of Her Imperial Majesty.

"We, the Japanese women, are ever holding the conviction of sure victory for Japan and are ever on the alert. Even if the war is protracted, we shall display the traditional virtues of the Japanese women, so that the minds of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces can be at ease. No matter how long the war may last, we shall not flag in our efforts until the construction of Greater East Asia is realized and complete victory is won by Japan."

Imperial Units Down 32 Enemy Airplanes

(Continued From Page 1)

itself against an enemy bomber and hurtled the enemy and itself to destruction. By such intense action as this 32 enemy planes were downed during this period.

Tremendous Difficulties

We on the home front must feel the tremendous difficulties against which our Army and Navy Forces in the northern defenses of the nation are fighting, and realizing that those at home are able to carry on their work peacefully only because of the sacrifices made by our Forces in the north, express our true gratitude and sincere feelings.

The Aleutians, a dagger pointed at Japan, has thus instead become a dagger pointed at America's throat. Our officers and men in the Aleutians are battling the severe arctic cold, the heavy frigid fog and bitter snowstorms in addition to air raids carried out day and night, and in doing so are repulsing every attempt of the enemy at reoccupation. They are ready for anything in defending the northern outposts of the empire.

Mass Wedding in Shanghai

SHANGHAI—For the first time in the history of Shanghai, a total of 50 Chinese couples were united in wedlock in a ceremony held here recently at the Ciro's Ballroom.

Portugal Worried Over North Africa And Anglo-U.S. Act

Domei

LISBON, November 10.—Nationwide anxiety following American invasion of French North Africa was reflected in an editorial of the Dialro da Manha, organ of the Government, which urged the nation to be fully united to meet any eventuality. Despite the repeated American and British declarations to guarantee the neutrality and respect the sovereignty of Portugal, the paper warned, the hostilities in North Africa are daily approaching the frontiers of Portuguese territory. The journal said that underground attempts to disturb the peace in Portugal have been discovered recently, and added that Communist agents in Portugal apparently are behind the move.

Okamoto Is Named Envoy to Sweden

(Continued from Page 1)

and Ministers in Europe will be held here for three days beginning tomorrow, to discuss measures for further cooperation with the Axis Powers.

The conference, which will be held under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, will be attended by Zembei Horikiri, Ambassador to France, Tadashi Kurihara, Ambassador to Turkey, Toshitaka Okubo, Minister to Hungary, Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Minister to Rumania, Tamao Sakamoto, Minister to Switzerland, Akira Yamaji, Minister to Bulgaria, Tadashi Sakaya, Minister to Finland, Morito Morishima, Minister to Portugal, Suemasa Okamoto, Minister to Sweden, Shinichi Chiba, former Minister to Portugal and others.

French War Dead Honored

SHANGHAI—A solemn mass in honor of the French war heroes who died on the battlefield during the first World War and the 1939 fighting was held at the St. Joseph's Church here on November 11.

NAGUMO APPOINTED TO HEAD NAVAL BASE

(Continued From Page 1)

After graduation from the Naval Staff College, he served as an instructor at the same College. Later he was dispatched to Europe and America.

After his return home, he served successively as a staff officer of the Naval General Staff, as the vice-commander of the warship Hie, as Chief-of-Staff of the Maizuru Naval Station, as the commander of the warships Yura and Chokai and as an instructor at the Naval Staff College, as Chief-of-Staff of the Kure Naval Station before being given an important post at the front.

Later he was made Commander of the Training Squadron and then Commander of the Japanese Navy in Manchoukuo.

He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in November, 1938. In November, 1939, he was appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Central China, after which he was given an important post at the front. In November, 1941, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Tokutaro Sumiyama.

INDUSTRIALISTS INVITED

Will Confer With Premier on Production Boost

Approximately 200 leading industrialists throughout the country will be invited to the official residence of the Premier next Sunday at 10 a.m. when Premier Hideki Tojo and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, will confer with them on the question of increasing productivity, it was announced by the Board of Information at noon Wednesday.

High officials of the various ministries concerned are also scheduled to attend the conference, the announcement added.

Dr. Nagai Promoted

SHANGHAI—Dr. I. Nagai, director of the Medical Laboratory, has been promoted deputy commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Council public health department.

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Soloist: Prof. LEO SIROTA
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2. WEBER: Konzertstueck for Piano and Orchestra, F Minor
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JAPANESE IMPROVE THAILAND'S HEALTH

Contribute Greatly to Advancement of Cultural Relations Between Two Nations

The Japanese in Thailand are contributing greatly to the advancement of cultural relations between Japan and Thailand as well as promoting health conditions and furthering the knowledge of the Japanese language. All of them are concentrating their efforts on the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to a report from the Japanese Consulate General in Bangkok, which appears in the recent issue of the Kaigai Doho Weekly. Details of the general condition of the Japanese in Thailand follows:

The Japanese in Bangkok numbered about 600 until the early part of 1941 when a sudden increase was seen, bringing the figure up to over 1,000 before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In March of this year, there were 1,400 Japanese in Bangkok (not including those of the military or civilian employees of the army). There were in March 1,300 Japanese, 174 Taiwanese and 5 Chosenese, or a total of 1,479. The number of families was 456. Classified according to profession, company and store employees, numbering 715, make up the greater half of 1,123 of those with regular professions, next comes the government officials and employees numbering 95, dealers of various commodities 63, importers and exporters 38. The Taiwanese are mostly engaged in the importation and sales of Taiwan tea and sundry goods, or are employed as household helpers.

Japanese in Bangkok classified according to sex:

	Men	Women
Japanese	1,038	262
Taiwanese	118	56
Chosenese	2	3
Total	1,158	321

Classified According to Professions

	Men	Women
Company and store employees	715	—
Exporters & importers	38	—
Sales of various goods	63	—
Government officials and employees	86	9
Army and Navy men	7	—
Those in educational work	9	—
Medical work	15	—
Newspaper correspondents	20	—
Painters and sculptors	5	—
Students, training students	18	—
Household employees	10	20
Barbers	4	—
Printers and publishers	7	—
Public works	4	—
Transportation	3	—
Hotels and restaurants	5	2
Farming	9	2
Miscellaneous	34	28
Total	1,052	71

Banking facilities are handled by the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Besides the branches of such large firms as Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and others, there are more than 50 Japanese companies engaged in the export and import business. In the past these companies had endeavored to develop trade in Bangkok district by establishing the Thai-Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other trade associations. In order to bring about the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, various Japanese firms are striving to unite themselves under one organization to realize a smooth flow of materials between Thailand and the other countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under the guidance of the Japanese Embassy, all former trade associations except the Thai-Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry were disbanded. A Thai-Japan Export & Import Association of Japanese firms, was then formed. At present this Association includes 42 Japanese firms with several more expected to join shortly. The Japanese Consul-General in Bangkok is the President of the Association.

The Japanese Association of Thailand, established in 1914, is a public organization of the Japanese in Thailand with membership numbering about 600. The work undertaken by this Association is the management of the Japanese National School and the supervision of the Mausoleum for the Japanese. The Japanese National School, established in 1926, has four teachers and an enrollment of 76 students (30 boys and 46 girls). The school building, completed in November 1941, was constructed from funds contributed by members of the Association and Japanese firms in Thailand.

The Taiwanese have their own association which was organized in 1939, with a present membership of about 70. The Taiwanese are working in close harmony with the Japanese Association. Since 1940 they have been conducting a kindergarten within the Japanese National School.

The Government of Taiwan dispatched a research party from the Taiwan Institute of Research on Tropical Disease, to study malaria and other diseases, as well as health conditions of various parts in Thailand. The research party has established its headquarters in Bangkok and is still continuing its investigations. It is also contemplating the establishment of a hospital under the Taiwan Institute of Research on Tropical Diseases as there are still no hospital facilities under Japanese management.

The Japan-Thailand Culture Research Bureau was organized as a part of the Japan-Thailand Society in 1935 for the purpose of furthering the cultural relations between the two countries. In 1938 the Bureau took over the work of teaching the Japanese language formerly undertaken by the Japanese Association and established a Japanese language school for this purpose. At present four Japanese instructors are teaching 500 Thailanders in night classes. Recently, as the people desirous of learning Japanese have increased, the school quarters have become overcrowded.

In March 1940, the Government of Taiwan had the Friendly Relations Promotion Society purchase the Thai language newspaper, Khao Pharp. This newspaper is widely read in Thailand and the circulation has increased from 6,000 at the time of purchase to 10,000 today. In view of the increase in Japanese population, a Japanese language newspaper, Bangkok Nippo, has been published since March, with a circulation of about 2,000 at present. A large number of copies are sent to the Japanese Forces in various regions.

DIET REPRESENTATIVES HEAR REPORTS ON SOUTH

Over 100 Diet Members Listen To Reports by Hashimoto, Shimada and Others

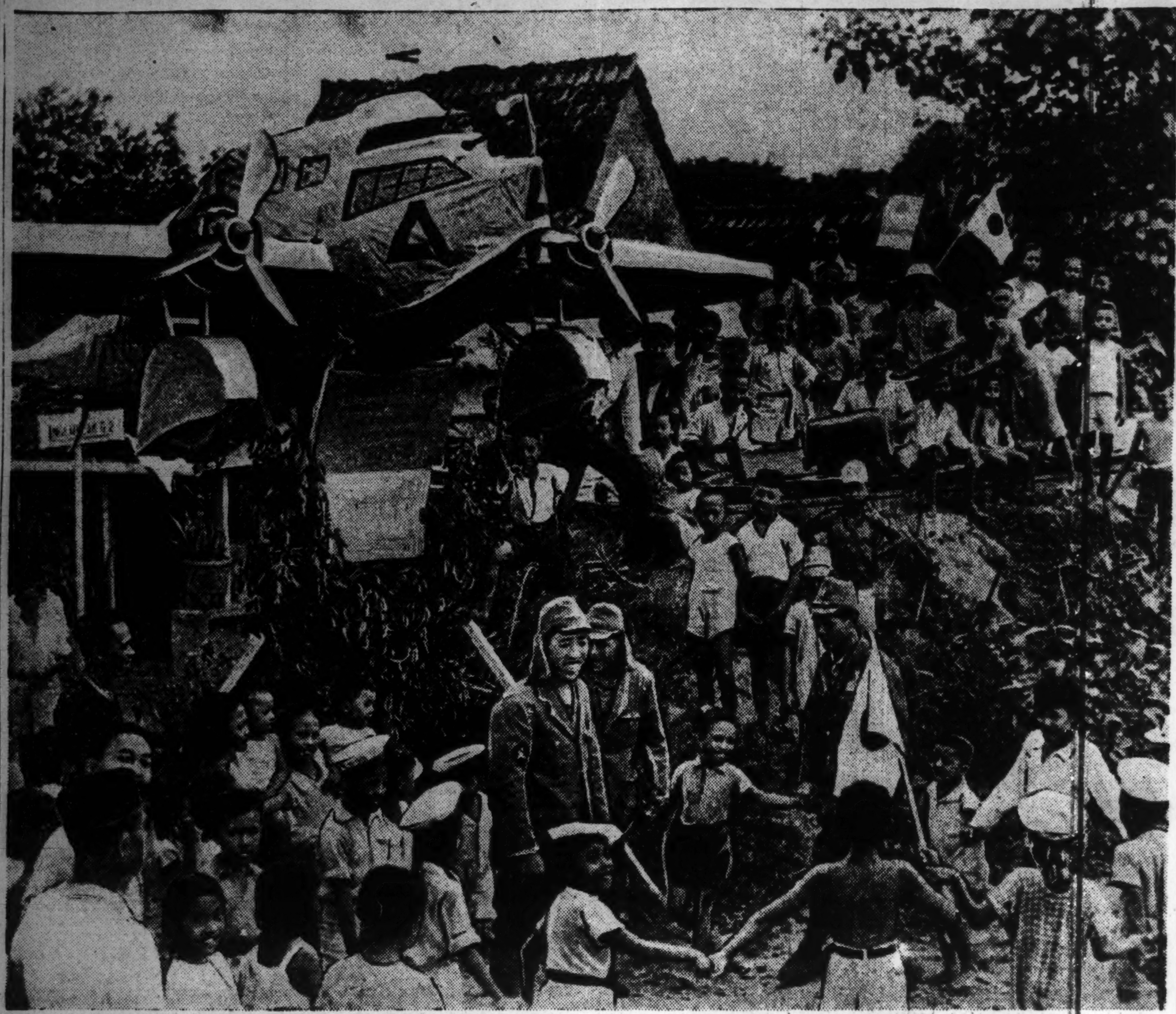
More than one hundred members of the House of Representatives including Speaker Tadahiko Okada and Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki gathered at the Budget Committee Room of the Parliamentary building at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday and listened to reports by their colleagues, Toshio Shimada, Yoshimichi Kuboi, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto and Giju Manabe, on conditions in Malaya and the Philippines from where they recently returned after completing inspection trips.

Mr. Shimada and Mr. Kuboi were dispatched by the army some time ago to Malaya and Colonel Hashimoto and Mr. Manabe to the Philippines to inspect conditions there as well as to comfort officers and men on the front.

Prof. Nakamura Lectures

NANKING.—Lectures on the history of Japan is being given for four weeks at the National Central University here by Dr. Koya Nakamura, professor of Tokyo Imperial University.

Youthful Hero-Worshippers of Surabaya



Greatest of heroes and the best of friends are the Japanese bluejackets to the youngsters of Surabaya. The children not only believe that the wiry soldiers of Nippon are the strongest and bravest in the world, they know.

And they know too that these same soldiers, so fiercely unrelenting, so brilliantly able on the field of battle, are the gentlest and friendliest of men to the young, the old, the weak and the just.

Egypt Unwilling to Be Sacrificed For Sake of Wily Britain and U.S.

Former Minister to Cairo Tadakazu Suzuki Surveys Situation in North Africa—Reviews Brilliant Successes of Axis Forces

The British and Americans are frantically emphasizing the tremendous importance of keeping the Egyptian front intact for the maintenance of communication and supply lines to the Soviets and Chungking. Although an ally of Britain, Egypt, to all indications shows that she is not willing to participate in actual warfare, according to Tadakazu Suzuki, Japan's former Minister to Egypt who has recently returned home on the repatriation ship. His survey of the Egyptian situation appears in the November issue of Gendai as follows:

Before the outbreak of World War I, Egypt, although nominally under the religious sovereignty of Turkey, was in reality a territory under the military domination of Britain. When Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany and Austria, Britain immediately declared that Turkey's religious sovereignty over Egypt had been dissolved and that Egypt was now a protectorate of Britain. She utilized Egypt during the war as an important base for Britain's military operations and supplies. As recompense for the helpful part played during the war Egypt demanded independence. However great difficulties accompanied the realization of such independence, with the outbreak of riots. Finally in 1922 Britain proclaimed Egypt's independence, but the British forces continued to be stationed there.

Negotiations continued for the adjustment of British-Egyptian relations without making much headway. However, in May 1936 when Italy annexed Ethiopia, Britain and Egypt drew closer together, forming in August of the same year the British-Egyptian Alliance. In conformity with this alliance, Egypt, as an ally of Britain in the current war, has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. She has tendered to Britain the use of her harbor facilities, air fields and communication lines as well as enforcing martial law and effecting stringent censorship. In other words the actual protection of the Egyptian territory is in the British hands, while although not participating in actual warfare, the Egyptians assist and cooperate in the transportation and replenishment of the British forces.

As the result of Italy's participation in the war in June 1940, Egypt's trade with Europe has ceased due to difficulty of sea transportation in the Mediterranean. Also as Japanese ships have discontinued the European runs from September 1940, Egypt has gradually come to experience a great shortage of materials, which was further augmented by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. For example, cotton which formed the mainstay of Egypt's economics, has lost a large part of its purchasers on account of the war. Although British markets are taking over the supply to a certain extent, the planting of cotton has been decreased 25 per cent this year. The remaining land is being utilized for the cultivation of cereals, attempting in this manner to cope with the dearth of materials.

With the development of the war, it is a matter of concern whether Egypt will enter the war actively on the British-American side. However, as the Egyptian people greatly abhor the possibility of being drawn into the cauldron of war, it seems unlikely that such a situation will come to pass. Even when the German-Italian forces pressed down on El Alamein, 70 miles from Alexandria, Egypt remained immobile. The present Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha formally declared that Egypt had received no demand from Britain urging participation in the war.

On the North African front, the Axis powers have launched three great offensives up to the present. The first offensive was at the time General Graciani crossed the Egyptian border and advanced on Sidi Barrani after Italy declared war in June 1940. Just at that moment, France had agreed on the cessation of hostilities. This placed Britain in a very critical situation as her plans for the solidification of the Mediterranean waters together with France had been frustrated due to the loss of functioning of the French forces in Syria and Morocco. Nevertheless, Britain exerted her utmost efforts for the strengthening of the Egyptian front, so that in January 1941 General Wavell launched offensives simultaneously from both the Libyan and Ethiopian sectors. However, in April of the same year, the Italian forces, assisted by the Germans, started the second offensive. Although the Balkan offensives were undertaken at the same time, the German-Italian forces in North Africa advanced to Sollum on the Egyptian border and surrounded Tobruk. On June 22 during the summer lull on the Egyptian front, the German-Soviet war broke out. Britain together with the Degaullists entered Syria, then in August the British-Soviet forces entered Iran, and in November, offensives were again launched in Libya. Just at this juncture, the War of Greater East Asia broke out, striking a devastating blow to Britain's power in East Asia.

The third offensive of the Axis side commenced on May 26 of this year. Tobruk, which had been tenaciously guarded by the British for over six months in the second offensive capitulated in a single day, and the German-Italian forces swept eastward with the rapidity of a prairie fire, reaching El Alamein, 70 miles from Alexandria, at the end of June. The Quattara Basin in El Alamein which has become famous in the current war, is much lower than sea level. The sands of the Basin is so soft that tanks cannot traverse it, therefore, the grounds on which battles can be waged are comparatively limited in area.

In a desert warfare aside from the climatic difficulties of unbearably high temperature in daytime and the frequent sandstorms, the greatest problem is that of the replenishment of supplies. According to Churchill's speech in Parliament, at the end of May there were approximately 100,000 on the British side lined up against the 90,000 of the German-Italian forces. To supply, first of all drinking water as well as other necessary materials to these troops is certainly a very difficult problem. Tremendous hardships would be encountered if further dispatch of men were to be made let alone the maintenance of the present men on the Egyptian front. Under such circumstances, the condition of fighting assumes, as a matter of course, aspects of a tug of war struggle.

The tide of war is turning more and more favorable to the Axis nations. Britain's naval power on the Mediterranean has diminished markedly. As the result of the Japanese Navy's advent into the Indian Ocean, the passage of British and American supplies through the Indian Ocean has become more and more difficult.

The great significance of the outcome of the Egyptian war on the movement of the entire current war can be surmised from the following points. In order to send supplies to the Soviets and to Chungking via India as well as to maintain connections with these lines, the American-British base in southwestern Asia assumes tremendous importance. The question of the Suez Canal, an all important point of communication between the East and West, and the acquisition of the natural resources in Egypt and Iraq, especially the oil supply from Iraq, are vital questions for the British and Americans. Furthermore, the 36,000,000 Arabians living in Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula, united across territorial boundaries under one religion, are eagerly waiting to seize any opportunity offered by the current war for the realization of true independence, their dream of years. The 36,000,000 Arabians in this district form the nucleus of the 300,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world. Any situation arising here would react to all Mohammedans, a fact which Britain recognizes and therefore is striving to guard the southwestern Asia front with all her might.

SCIENTISTS BRAVE THE WILDS OF JAVA

Adventures of Japanese Veterinarians and Party in Unexplored Region Recounted

(Continued From Yesterday)

Our investigation party, still under the spell of the marvel of the peacock paradise, headed by Major Kamizawa, veterinarian, continued our way through the hot breezeless jungles. I learned that the wild beasts in this region were carriers of contagious diseases.

A coolie in the van suddenly gave a piercing yell. About 10 meters ahead in a thick growth, a snake had just swallowed a "biol," an animal about the size of a rabbit resembling a mink with a pointed mouth. The snake was about 2 ken (about 12 feet) in length with a round head, and its prey was still twitching in its last convulsions of death. As any gun-shot should be avoided in a wild cattle hunt, the snake was left in peace to digest its food at leisure and crawl away in the dark jungle shadows.

I was quite unaware, that my clothes had been torn into shreds. My whole body was scratched and bruised, and my throat was dry with thirst. The party walked in a snail-like pace. I realized for the first time the significance of Ujong Krong in its mysticism, a land yet untrodden by man. The coolies repeatedly broke off some sort of vine and sucked at the waterlike liquid that oozed from it. I was told that it was the chio tree, the oasis of the jungle. We all rushed to quench our thirst and enjoyed a moment's rest in this growth.

Light Through Jungle

As we continued our course, a blinding light suddenly flashed through a hole in the jungle thicket. It was the sunlight streaming in where the river had divided the jungle. On reaching the ground near the river, we saw a herd of wild cattle, some twenty odd heads, swarming over the river bank. Black bulls encircled the brown colored cows. The four legs and buttocks were marked with pure white spots.

"The right shoulder. The right shoulder." Remuref said in a low voice as he braced himself against a large tree to take an aim at the cattle. Our party leader and Lieutenant Nanbu followed Remuref's example. The shots reverberated through the jungle as two bulls thumped to the ground. A veritable jungle cyclone arose as the cattle stampeded away in four directions, crushing and knocking down everything before them. The two fallen bulls rose to their feet again, but a few more shots soon put an end to their struggles. These were very old bulls and rare specimens. Dr. Hohelwelf gave a cry of joy as he bent to examine them. The animals measured over four meters from the head to buttocks, and weighed some 200 kan each.

The wild cattle and the rhinoceros are the largest animals found in Java. The party immediately started to dissect the animal. Major Kamisawa cut sharply into the loins of the animals, and injected some blood from the carcass into guinea pigs brought along for experimental purposes. After a while, Lieutenant Nambu, who had been examining the liver with a magnifying glass exclaimed "What distoma parasites." The cattles were carriers of multitudinous disease germs, and were undoubtedly the source of various infectious disease attacking the domestic animals in Java, these disease were spread by mosquitoes and flies that had contacted the disease from these jungle beasts. After about an hour's study the skinned carcasses of the cattle were carried by the coolies to the grassy plains along the beach, where they were tied to trees by strong ropes for use as bait in tiger hunts.

March Is Continued

We continued our march. When we finally reached the Arang Arang plains on the extreme northern end of Ujong Krong after crossing four swamps and nine rivers, the whole party was ready to drop with fatigue. Going toward the beach from here, we came upon myriads of dragonflies blackening the sky in their flight. Dr. Riften said that these were a specie of dragonflies that were found only in this district. He was surprised when another specie, supposed to be found only in eastern Java was found mingling with the other dragonflies. We caught a kuchin laout (a specie of sea gull) and upon dissection found this bird to be infected with bacteria.

On returning to the spot where we had hung up the carcass of the wild cattle, we found innumerable footprints of tigers on the ground and on closer examination found the meat quivering slightly. With rifles ready, we were prepared for emergency. Suddenly a stir in the grass caught our attention but instead of tigers, grotesque-shaped minjawak (a specie of crocodiles) came into view, attracted by the decaying meat of the wild cattle.

Winding up our exploration of the north coast, we proceeded to the second region of our investigation, the Arang Arang plains, on the 19th. It was here that I miraculously escaped death. The party had returned for further exploration of the Arang Arang plains from Puchang Island. We expected to see herds of wild deer and flocks of peacocks here and true to our anticipation a big herd of wild deer soon came into sight. The leader of our party shot in rapid succession and brought down three large animals, saying "One could hit them even with closed eyes with such a large number."

The grassy plain gradually led into jungle growths. My clothes was smeared with white secretions of some unknown bush. Walking became difficult as clinging vines hampered the movement of the feet. A swarm of large bats flew past with an uncanny flutter of wings. "I have a feeling that there's something here," Dr. Remuref said as we tried to peer through the thick jungle. Nothing could be seen except a glimpse of the sky between the trees.

Rifle Is Fired

Bang! Bang! The sound of a rifle shot rang just ahead of us through the jungle. To shoot in the jungle where the view was obscured was a very dangerous thing. A sudden tumult rose in the jungle. I held my breath for a moment. At that instant a herd of about 30 wild cattle rushed headlong in my direction.

Not having a moment's time to turn my body, I fell face down in the jungle growth. The hoofs thundered past over my head, while my fingers dug into the jungle soil. All was over in a minute and I had escaped death by hairbreath. A big tunnel had been torn through the jungle where the wild cattle had stampeded their way. When I came to myself, I heard faint voices calling here and there, and I found that I was about 50 meters from the party. After this, we kept close to each other by holding fast to a rope while making our slow progress eastward.

Two species of monkeys inhabited these jungles; the ordinary specie known as "kuran" and the other black colored monkeys called "rotton" with long hair on the head, which parted in the middle. The coolies caught 64 baby "rottons" alive. Glancing down, we saw that the ground was alive with countless, small, crawling animals. The party subjected each of these animals to the scrutiny of the scientific knife.

The party finally reached Layaru promontory on the extreme west end of Ujong Krong, a little after noontime. From the end of the promontory we gazed down the steep cliff where the wild waves dashed against the sides. Sea swallows had built their nests on the side of the cliffs. In the grassy plains, stretching back from the cliff, small deer were seen grazing. Their fragile and tiny forms appeared incongruous with the aspects of the surrounding jungle.

Standing on this promontory where the waves of the Indian Ocean broke in frenzy and recalling all the hardships undergone to penetrate the untrodden jungle, we were filled with unlimited wonder at Nature. We were the first Japanese to traverse the jungles, which reminded us of the world as it might have been at the time of its creation. Leaving the exploration of the southern and the Indian Ocean coasts to subsequent expeditions, we safely ended our first expedition and returned to Batavia on the 25th.

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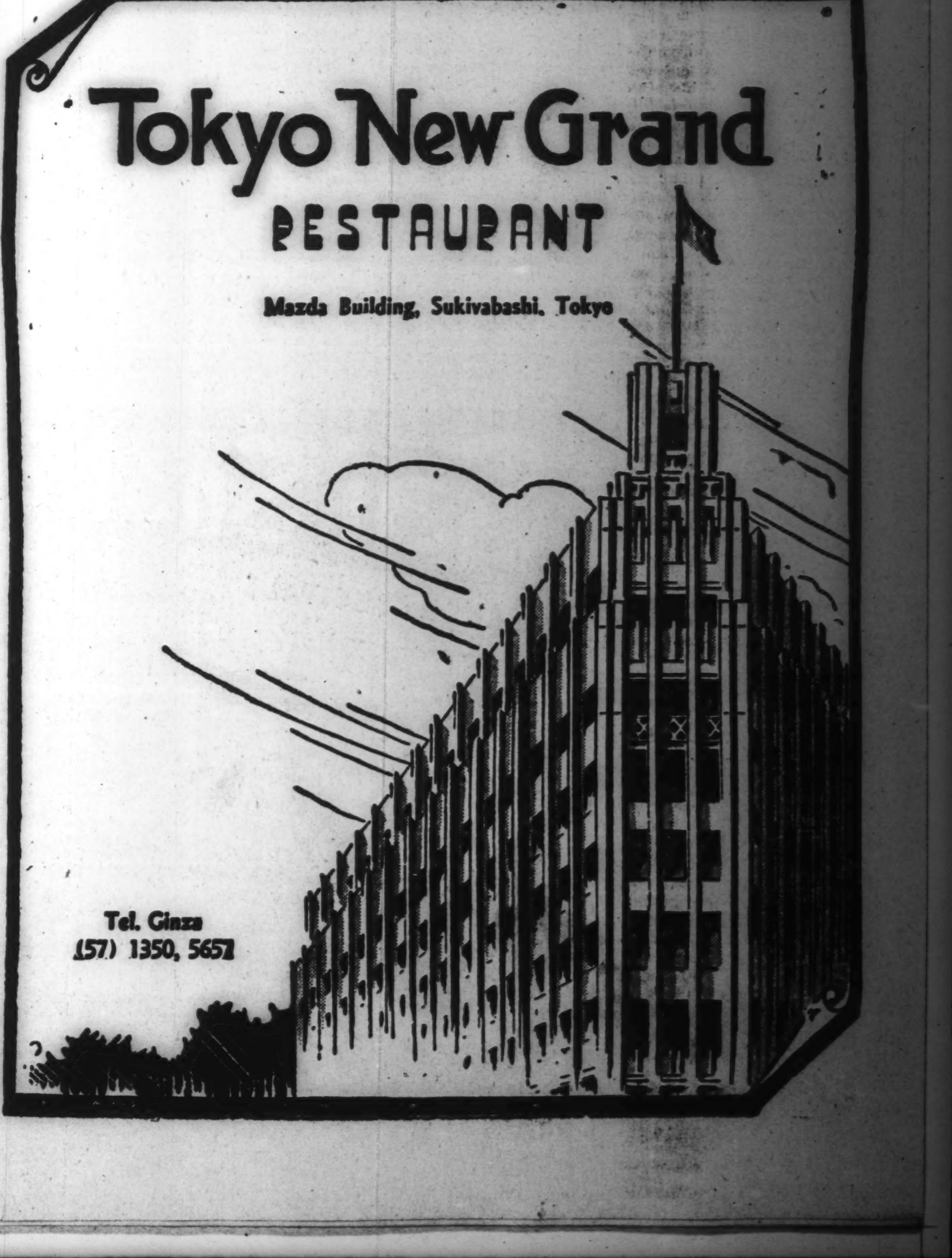

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FILM PROGRAM SET FOR SOUTHERN ZONE

Toho to Shoot 'Big Night Concert' for Distribution in Co-Prosperity Sphere

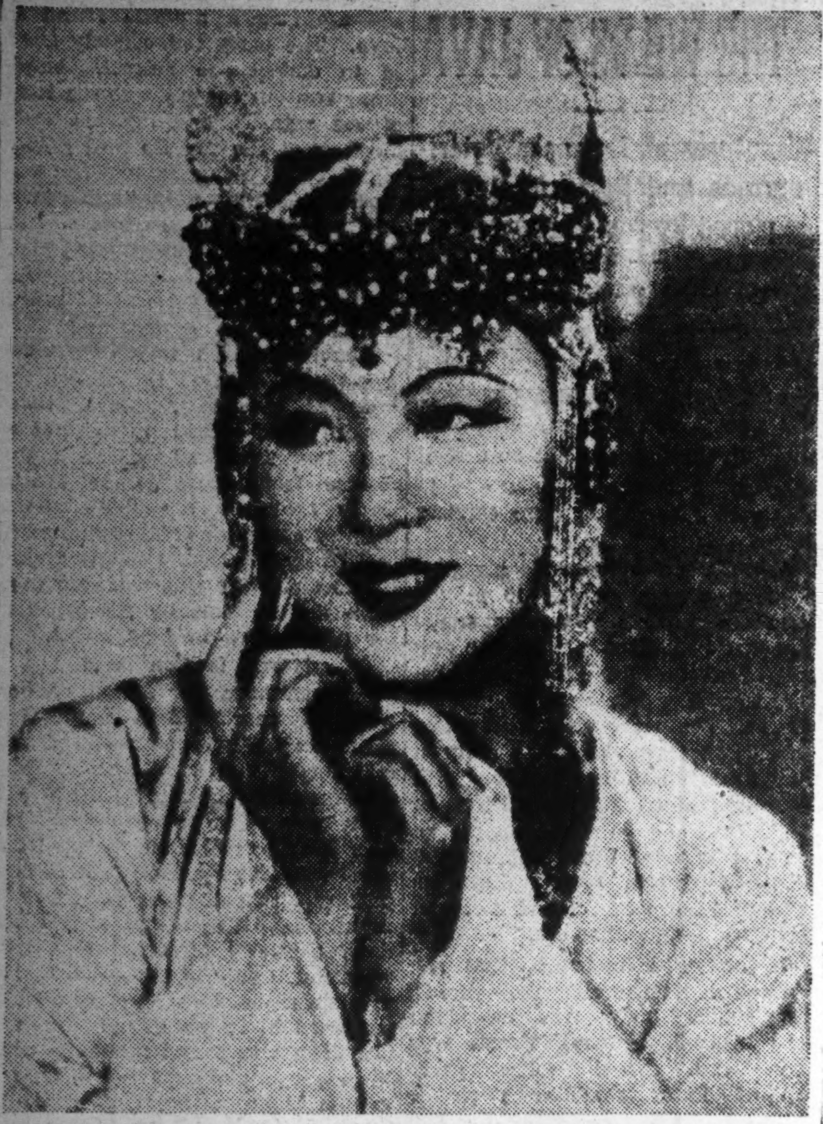
With the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the motion picture programs in Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions will be further strengthened in the future in close cooperation between the officials and civilians concerned. As in the past, however, the Home and Education ministries and the Board of Information will directly supervise the business relative to the development and diffusion of motion picture activities in the vast areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The leading motion picture producers are now endeavoring to turn out films suitable for the cultural features in the Southern Regions following close conversations with the Board of Information regarding the production policy. The Toho will herald the production of this kind in filming "Ongaku Daiyakai" (Big Night Concert), which will be directed by Kunio Watanabe with Roppa Furukawa in the title role. The Shochiku and Daiyei also are cudgeling their brains for the production of pictures which will meet the demand of the South.

The Daiyei has announced that nine feature photoplays will be produced for the release during the 1943 season, starting January next year. The outstanding productions will be "Onna Unmei" (The Fate of Woman), "Kokuminka" (National Flower), and "Shonen Senshahei to Sono Haha" (Young Member of a Tank Unit and His Mother).

According to an official investigation made by the Home Ministry, motion pictures inspected by the film censorship bureau in the year 1941 aggregated 97,460 reels or 23,024,208 meters in length. Those passed the censors totaled 96,715 reels or 22,850,454 meters.

To Dance in Tokyo



Sai Shoki, world famous Chosenese dancer, will make special appearance at the Teikoku Gekijo for two weeks beginning December 6. She has just completed a long tour of the battlefronts to entertain Japanese soldiers fighting on the China continent and those in Manchoukuo. This is her first public performance this year in this country.

Concert Calendar

Dance recital by Miharu Chiba and his pupils, Saturday, November 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hikokan Auditorium. Piano accompaniment by Ririko Hagiwara.

The sixth periodical concert of Nankai Gakuyu (formerly Kalua Kamaainas), Saturday, November 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists include Eiichi Asabuki, vibraphone and steel guitar, I. Murakami, steel guitar, Koji Shiba, vocal and Yoshie Makihara, vocal.

The piano recital (Matinee) by Michiko Hirata, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Sunday, November 15, at 2 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Piano recital by Sumie Sakka, Sunday, November 15, at 7 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

Periodical concert by the Tokyo Civic Music Institute, sponsored by the Japan Welfare Music Association and the Tokyo Minicipality, Sunday, November 15, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

German chamber music concert by members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra with Professor Eta Harich-Schneider at the piano, Monday, November 16, at 7 p.m., at Aoyama Kaikan. Program includes Beethoven's Septet, Hayden's Trio (flute, piano, 'cello) and Schubert's Quintet (Trout).

The Fourth Concert of the Tokyo Piano Trio, consisting of Masayasu Suzuki, piano, Hisanao Ohno, violin, Mitsuyo Uchida, 'cello, Monday, November 16, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Program includes trio works by Mozart, Haydn and Smetana.

Memorial concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, in commemoration of the late Felix Weingartner, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Tuesday, November 17, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The sixth concert by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, Bach Cycle, under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, Tuesday, November 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. The soloists include Takiko Ohmura, violin, Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, Kazumori Sato and Seiichi Hayakawa, flute, Sonoko Tanaka, piano and Itoko Hoshide violin.

Vocal recital by Professor Arnold Bauer, bass, assisted by Professor Helmut Fellmer, piano, Eta Harich-Schneider, clavichord, Professor August Junker, violin, and Naohiro Fukui, violin, Tuesday, November 17, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The 13th Abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Wednesday, November 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Professor Leo Sirota at the piano.

The concert of the Nippon Guitar and Mandoline Society, Wednesday, November 18, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Soloists include Toyonari Fujita, tenor, and Kikuko Harasawa, soprano. The orchestra will be conducted by Masao Sasaki.

The second concert by the Tokyo Teachers' Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Shin Daijyoji, Thursday, November 19, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Soloist will be Taeko Kimura, at the piano.

The vocal recital by Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, assisted by Yoshiko Takahashi at the piano, Friday, November 20, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Toroku Takagi, will specially give piano solo numbers.

Vocal recital by Atsuko Ohara, soprano, assisted by Masahiro Tsuchikawa, at the piano, Friday, November 20, at 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Hall.

The fifth concert sponsored by the Tokyo Home Concert Society introducing young musicians, Saturday, November 21, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Soloists will be Mieko Akise, piano, Hisako Hasegawa, piano, Haruko Tominaga, soprano and Hisashi Fujita, violin. Sumire Hoshino will accompany at the piano.

The 25th concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, November 21, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree, at 6:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Kodo, Kanda. Soloists include Shizuko Chiba, alto, Fukiko Tanaka, violin, Yasuko Tani, piano and Urimaru Nobechi, piano. Besides the music program there will be shown a Tokyo Hassei picture, "Kojima-no-Haru" in the program.

The first periodical concert of the Tokyo String Quartet, consisting of M. Kuroyanagi, first violin, T. Terada, second violin, H. Tanaka, viola and T. Tachibana, 'cello, Monday, November 23, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Joseph Rosenstock will also appear.

Opera performance by the Fujiwara Opera Company, Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin," in three acts, four days from Monday, November 23 to 26, inclusive, at 6 p.m., (matinee, at 1 p.m.-November 26 only), at the Kabuki-za Theater. Accompaniment by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, and chorus by the members of the Nippon Choir Corporation, directed by Jiro Okazaki. Important role will be taken by Yoshie Fujiwara, M. Nagato, K. Shimoyagawa, S. Isomura, K. Hayashi, K. Sasata, T. Tometa, Y. Satoh, H. Hibino, K. Isaki and G. Tomita.

WRITERS SPEAK IN OSAKA

Representatives From Continent Hold Final Lecture

The final literary lecture meeting marked by an atmosphere of unity and friendship, was held Tuesday afternoon at the Central Public Hall in Osaka with the attendance of representatives of Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang, who had participated in the Greater East Asia Literary Conference held recently in Tokyo.

Following the opening address by Eiji Yoshikawa, famed novelist and member of the Japan Literary Service Association, Chou Fa-jeng and Chiang O-chun, representatives of China, Mrs. Wu Ying, representative of Manchoukuo and a representative of Mengchiang, delivered stirring speeches, winning enthusiastic applause from the audience.

CHINA FILM UPS CAPITAL

Shooting 14 New Pictures Including 'Opium War'

SHANGHAI.—The capital of the China United Film Manufacturing Corporation will be increased by $9,500,000, which will be invested by leading Chinese financiers and industrialists, according to a decision reached at a meeting of shareholders here recently.

Since its establishment in April 10 this year, the company has produced 28 films and is now shooting 14 new pictures, including the much publicized $1,000,000 production—"Opium War."

Miyamoto Gets Nanking Post

NANKING—Morio Miyamoto, director of the Training Department of the Japan Youth Movement, has been appointed adviser to the National Government of China to aid in the New Citizens' Movement.

10-YEAR OLD PIANIST TO PLAY NEXT WEEK

Chosen From 60,000 Pupils, Miss Kimura to Appear With Teachers' Orchestra

With tiny hands that, for all their suppleness, can make octaves only with difficulty, Taeko Kimura, 10-year old pianistic prodigy, will play Mozart's Piano Concerto in A Major at the second concert of the Tokyo Municipal Teachers' Orchestra Thursday, November 19, at the Nippon Seinen Hall.

Chosen from among 60,000 national school children, little Taeko will be supported by the Tokyo Municipal Teachers' Orchestra.

The program starts with Beethoven's Egmont Overture. All the four movements of the same powerful composer's Eighth Symphony, namely Allegro vivace con brio, Allegretto scherzando, Tempo di minuetto and Allegro vivace, are to follow. After the intermission, the pedagogic orchestra will accompany Miss Kimura at the Mozart concerto. The recital winds up with Carmen Suite from Bizet with all its familiar and thrilling airs.

This diminutive soloist gave a splendid recital last year at the Hibiya Public Hall in an all-Chopin program. It bespeaks an efficient teaching method that she has an exquisite touch surprising in a virtuoso so young. Also the precision with which she plays, for instance, the tricky arabesques, or arpeggios, of Chopin would be wonderful even in much older pianists.

The success of that performance at Hibiya has induced the teachers' orchestra unanimously to pick her out as their soloist.

TO INCREASE TEACHERS OF ALL MARINE SCHOOLS

In accordance with the recent decision to increase the number of students eligible for various mercantile marine schools throughout the country, the Government announced in the Official Gazette Wednesday an increase in the faculties of mercantile marine schools.

The number of professors of each higher mercantile school will be increased to 77 from the present 67, while assistant professors will be increased to 27 from 23.

The announcement adds that number of assistant instructors of each secondary mercantile marine school will be increased to 71 from the present 68.

GENERAL'S ASHES ARRIVE

Remains of Late Marquis Maeda And Subordinates Reach Fukuoka

The ashes of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Borneo Area, who died on September 5 while on duty over the sea in northern Borneo, and those of the late Major Tadaiichi Usui and the late Army Engineer Katsutaro Ano, arrived at Fukuoka at 2:57 p.m. Wednesday by air from Taihoku under the escort of Major-General Manaki.

The ashes were ensconced in the Sakaeya Inn in Fukuoka for the night. Following incense-burning by the military, Government and civilian people, the ashes will be sent by air to Tokyo, where they will reach Monday after a stop-over at a certain place.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Kabukiza will probably be the only theater in the capital next month to stage the traditional Kabuki plays as the majority of the legitimate Kabuki actors will be absent from the metropolitan stage. Headed by Uzayemon Ichimura, all member actors of his own group and Sojuro Sawamura, Nizayemon Kataoka, and Tosshi Sawamura will appear at the Kabukiza. The program is now being arranged by the theater management in order to cope with the historic occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which will be observed elaborately throughout the country next month.

Koshiro Matsumoto, Kichiyemon Nakamura, and Ennosuke Ichikawa, three leading actors of the Tokyo Kabuki-dom, are scheduled to go to Kyoto next month to stage their collaboration work with the leading actors of the Kansai district at the Minamiza in Kyoto, where the time-honored "Kaomise Kogyo" is promised to be staged.

The Tokyo Gekijo will be occupied by a company of comedians known as the Shochiku Kateigeki, which is the principal organization of its kind in Osaka. Theater-goers' attention is now being focussed on the announcement of the program.

At the Shimbashi Embujo, the famous Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka will present five different programs, each of which will be given for five days, probably starting December 1. As in the past performances, Kotsubo Dayu will be the headliner in the recitation of joruri music, while the doll manipulators will be headed by Bungoro, Monjuro and Eizo.

New and old dances numbering 12, will make up a special performance of Sai Shoki, popular Chosenese dancer, which will be presented for 14 days from December 6, excepting December 8, at the Teikoku Gekijo, Marunouchi.

Having entertained the wounded soldiers of various army hospitals in Tokyo on Tuesday and yesterday, the Shimbashi Embujo will be opened to the public today with the gorgeous program of "Azuma Odori" (the autumnal stage show of the Shimbashi geisha) staged in the matinee performance.

Yaeko Mizutani and members of her Geijutsuza dramatic troupe, who are now playing at the Minamiza in Kyoto, will conclude their engagement there on Sunday, and thence will proceed to Kobe to play at the Shochiku Gekijo. They will return to the capital toward the end of this month to take over the Yurakuza.

During the latter part of this month, the Minamiza, one of the de luxe theaters in Kyoto, will be closed to repair the building, which will reopen early December to launch an elaborate performance of Kabuki drama.

After a lapse of 29 years, Goethe's Faust will be brought before the footlight of the Teikoku Gekijo in the 4th performance of the Toho Dramatic Research Society with the settings by Hideo Ishiyama. It will be staged for three days from November 27. It was in 1913 when Faust was staged by a company of players headed by Sojin Kamiyama, veteran screen actor.

THREE ART EXHIBITIONS ARE SCHEDULED IN CHINA

Will Show 1,500 Works in Peking, Nanking, Shanghai Next March

The Asia Development Formative Arts League next March will sponsor three exhibitions in Peking, Nanking, and Shanghai where 1,500 works of its member artists will be displayed, it was learned here today.

Circulars have been already sent to the members of the Nippon Industrial Artists' Society asking them to contribute works to the forthcoming exhibits.

After the exhibitions have been closed, all of the displayed works will be donated to various Chinese organizations.

Mr. Chen-li, School Inspector of the Education Department of the National Government of China who is now visiting in Japan, is expected to make arrangements for the locations to be used for the exhibitions and for the establishment of art galleries.

Hara Named Manager

SHANGHAI—J. Hara, a well-known musical figure in Japan, was appointed the new manager of the Shanghai Philharmonic Society by President T. Tsutsumi.

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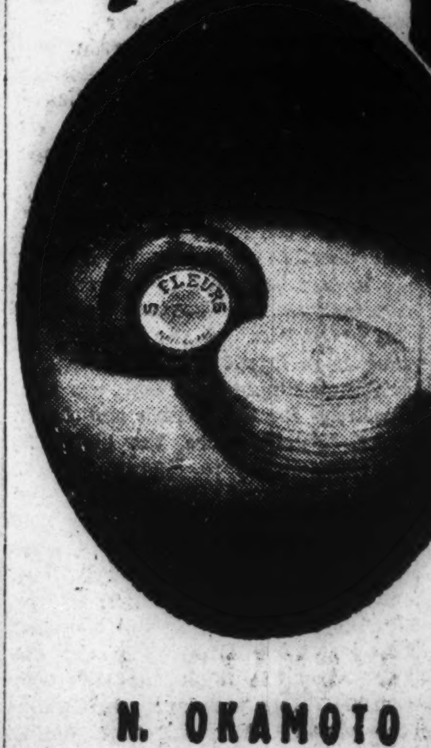

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COMMON WELFARE IN SPHERE IS VITAL

Kaya Stresses Need for Development of Harmonious Relations Among Countries in Area

Fully confident of the ever-strengthening economic foundation of our country and of the signal role the Japanese Yen is playing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya spoke at a round-table conference held recently under the auspices of the Nippon Sangyo, stressing the need for the formation of harmonious relations among the countries concerned so as to ensure their common welfare.

Mr. Kaya's speech in brief follows:

"Surveying the economic foundation of our country in connection with the current war, I am reminded that Japan has so far fought the war on the strength of the economic resources in Japan and Manchoukuo combined, and that it has bought commodities from abroad for joint use by the two countries.

"In view, however, of the friendly relations subsequently formed between Japan and the Nanking Government, Thailand and French Indo-China, Japan is now assured of its access to the abundant natural resources obtainable in these countries. This means that Japan's economic foundation has been immensely substantiated in comparison with pre-war days, considering the resources of coal in North China, iron deposits in Hainan Island, Mengchiang, the Philippines and Malaya, and petroleum in Burma and the East Indies.

Activities Expanded

"It necessarily follows that Japan's sphere of economic activities has correspondingly expanded. As for equipment to cope with this situation, Japan has invested a colossal sum of money ever since the beginning of the China Affair in connection with the productivity expansion scheme. As for labor resources, Japan is little hit by the current war, and there is every reason to rely on the ample labor available in China and the southern regions.

"There are, however, two problems remaining yet to be solved. One is how to keep up harmonious relations between engineering and the disposal of natural resources newly explored, including minor items connected with exploration, transportation, finishing facilities, labor, etc. The other is how to enhance the efficiency of productive capacities. I feel this problem should be properly dealt with according to the National General Mobilization Law.

Commodities Interchange Vital

"Next comes a problem of equal importance that is the interchange of commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I remember that foreign trade was occasionally handicapped by the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates in peacetime. With this handicap now completely eradicated, I have every reason to anticipate an infinite expansion of foreign trade among the countries concerned with the Yen currency forming the center of its monetary transactions.

"In order to facilitate the liquidation of foreign trade accounts from this viewpoint, the Government has created a machinery for carrying out the national policy of economic control, and it was for this reason that the Government introduced in the spring session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the modification of the Bank of Japan Law. This policy on the part of the Government has been reflected in the exchange rate agreement signed by Japan and Thailand and the loan offered by Japan to Thailand some time ago.

"I do hope that the countries concerned demonstrate their hearty cooperation with our country as an inseparable body of welfare-seekers in sympathy with the noble mission Japan is shouldering upon itself in accordance with the financial, economic and foreign trade policies of the Japanese Government."

STUDENTS WILL BE TRAINED FOR COTTON WORK IN SOUTH

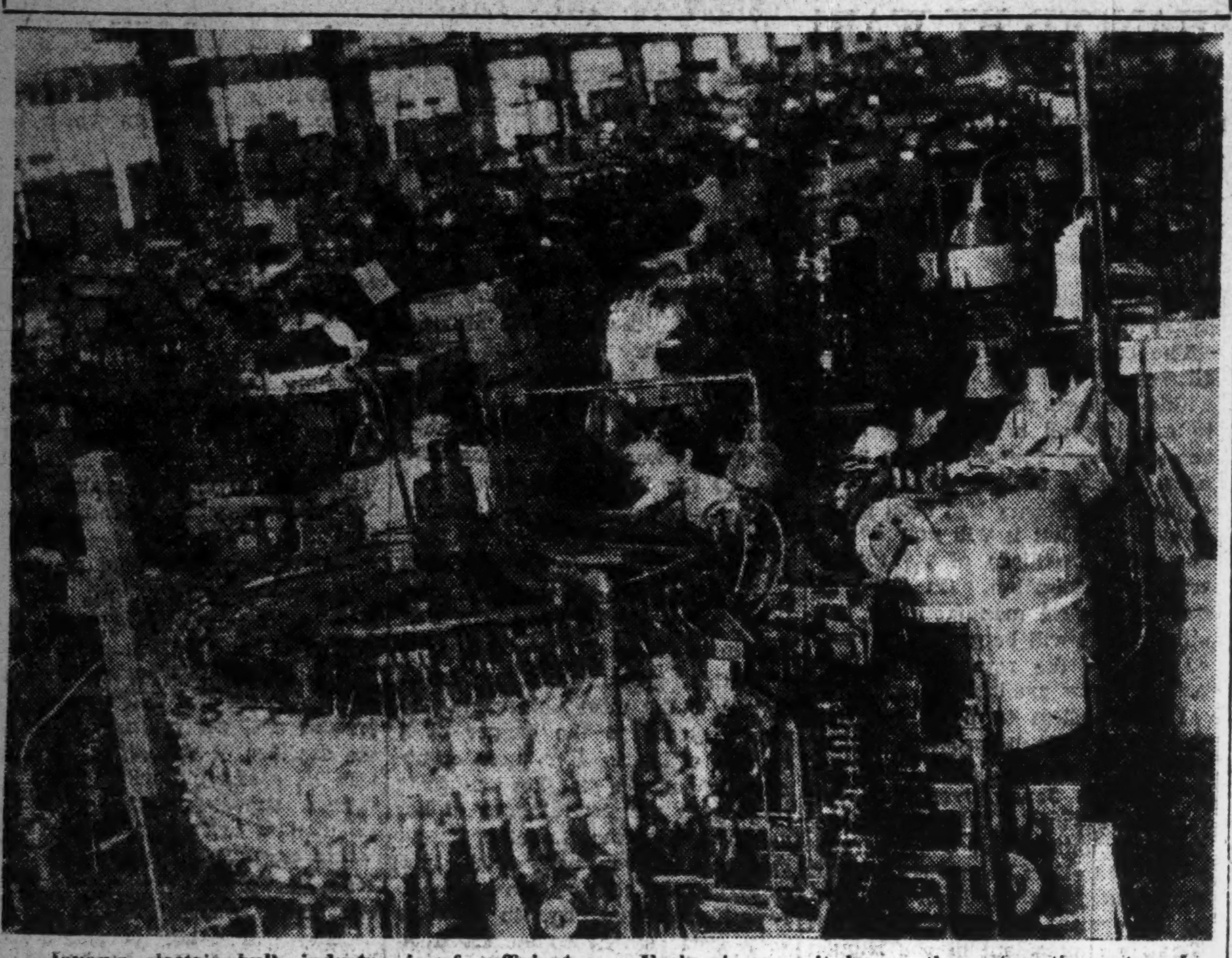
30 to Receive Agricultural, Scientific Instructions in Planting and Growing

For the purpose of training expert cotton growers in the Southern Regions, 30 students will be admitted to the newly established Southern Cotton Plantation Training Institute in Shimizu-mura, Shizuoka Prefecture on November 15, it was disclosed Sunday.

The students will receive comprehensive agricultural and scientific instructions in the technique of planting and growing cotton.

Following graduation, the students will be dispatched to the Philippines, Java and other countries in the south to work in the cotton fields instructing the natives the art of raising cotton.

Light for All Asia



Japan's electric bulb industry is of sufficient capacity to illuminate all the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere provided the power generation system is complete. Shown is a section of an electric lamp manufacturing plant turning out bulbs on a mass production basis.

Each piece as it leaves the automatic system is carefully tested before being marketed. Past figures show that the export of electric lamps occupies a major place in the list of sundry goods sold by this country.

TO EFFECT REVISION IN TRADE BANK LAW

Bill to Be Introduced in Diet Favoring Enlargement of Object of Financing

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for a revision, in the Law governing the Central Treasury of the Commercial and Industrial Associations, favoring an enlargement of the object of financing and an increase in the capital of the Central Treasury, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

It will be recalled that the Central Treasury came into being in November, 1936 and that it has contributed a great deal toward the development of the various medium and minor unions belonging to the Commercial and Industrial Associations by virtue of the financial assistance it has extended to these associations during the past six years.

In view, however, of the reorganization of the various unions of enterprisers into limited liability companies, the Central Treasury is now induced to have the Law governing its function so revised as to have authority to extend financial aid to the newly established limited liability companies with its capital adequately increased in the form of a joint investment by the Government and private parties interested.

Working on Plan

It is under these circumstances that the Central Treasury is now working on a plan to include in the list of eligible parties those medium and minor unions of enterprisers which were reorganized into limited liability companies in accordance with the Law governing Limited Liability Companies promulgated and put into effect in January, 1940. According to the investigations conducted by the Central Treasury, the limited liability companies thus brought into being numbered 11,714 at the end of last August, or approximately twice as many as those commercial, industrial, and foreign trade unions deserving the protection of the Central Treasury, aggregating 6,698 as of September 30.

These companies, according to the classifications of enterprises, are on record as follows:

	Number of companies	Pct.
Commercial	3.756	32.1
Industrial	5.741	49.0
Traffic	2.115	18.1
Mining	29	0.2
Others	74	0.6
Total	11.714	100.0

It is also related that the capitals of these companies total ¥682,102,000 and that the average capital of each is ¥58,000. The capitals of these companies can be itemized according to the classifications of their enterprises as follows:

Capitals	Number of companies	Pct.
Below ¥50.000	6.833	58.5
„ 100.000	2.482	21.2
„ 300.000	2.320	19.8
„ 500.000	39	0.3
„ 1.000.000	27	0.2
„ 5.000.000	7	—
„ 10.000.000	2	—
10.000.000 or more	4	—
Total	11.714	100.0

In view of the fact that these companies and an ever-increasing number of similar sized companies being formed in this transition age, are in need of ample funds for their steady growth and expansion, it is felt certain that the Central Treasury will offer low-interest loans to these companies so as to greet an all-round expansion of the commercial and industrial facilities all over the country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	115.10	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	88.50	— 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	88.40	— 0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

REGULATIONS FIXED ON ASBESTOS SUPPLY

Official Prices to Be Set; Material Now Abundantly Produced at Home

In keeping with the sound development of asbestos mining in the Hokkaido, which is one of the leading producing centers of this valuable amphibole in Japan, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to promulgate asbestos distribution and supply control regulations simultaneously with the fixing of official prices for the material, says the Sangyo Keizai.

In accordance with the regulations to be promulgated some time at the beginning of December, the distribution and supply of asbestos, either from abroad or produced in the Hokkaido, will be entrusted to the Japan Asbestos Control Company.

Control of the asbestos supply in the past was conducted by the Japan Asbestos Control Corporation, which was the predecessor of the Japan Asbestos Control Company. The Corporation was chiefly engaged in the control of imported asbestos, for the production at home was then negligible.

Now Produced Here

The outbreak of the present war, however, has resulted in practical interruption of the import of asbestos, making it necessary for asbestos companies in the country to exercise greater efforts to increase its production at home and in Manchoukuo.

In order to cope with the fundamental change in the situation, the Corporation has been reorganized into a Japan Asbestos Control Company which is expected to undertake all work relating to the control of asbestos either produced at home or imported from Manchoukuo.

One trouble concerning the development of asbestos mining at home was the high cost of production due to the poor condition in which asbestos mine proprietors here were placed in the past. By the efforts of the specialists' committee, all difficulties in this connection have been practically removed placing the industry on a fair way to development.

The Japan Asbestos Control Company will shortly begin operation.

Bill Clearings

November 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	295.380	135.344
Balance	33.990	15.142

MARKET CONTINUES STRONGLY BULLISH

Skyrocketting Jump Registered In Spots—Other New Highs Scored in Long-Term

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was busy with the bull camp continuously predominating the market yesterday, and there were a number of miscellaneous wares hitting new highs in the long-term section, including mining and mechanical industrials.

In the long-term section, for instance, Japan Chemical Industrial bounced up ¥3.60, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥3.40, Japan Mining ¥3.10, Mitsubishi Mining ¥2.30, Ishiwara Industrial ¥2.00, Hakodate Shipbuilding and Komatsu Iron Works, new ¥1.50 each, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Oji Paper ¥1.40 each. On the other hand, Japan Precision Machinery lost ¥2.30, Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.40, Hitachi Iron Works and Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.30 each.

The short-term section was irregular, for whereas Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Japan Mining scored gains of ¥2.30 each, Toyo Rayon lost ¥2.00, Japan Beer, new ¥1.20 and Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.00.

The spot market was remarkably rosy yesterday. Japan Aerifiers and its new registered skyrocketting jumps of ¥9.00 at one bound. At the same time, Shimazu Iron Works and Taihei Coal went briskly forward gaining ¥5.50 and ¥5.00 respectively, Japan Metallic Industrial and its new ¥3.60 each, and Kawanami Shipbuilding and its new ¥4.00 respectively, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new ¥2.50 each.

It was informally announced by the stock brokers' association that the minimum unit of shares for transactions in the three sections of the Tokyo Stock Exchange shall be shortly raised to 50 shares instead of 10 as at present to facilitate daily turnovers, pending the Finance Authorities' permission.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	146.8	144.3	145.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	69.1	78.4	77.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.5	77.1	77.7
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	81.4	81.8	82.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	103.0	101.0	101.7
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	84.5	84.5	85.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	104.4	102.8	103.6
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.5	....	96.5

Second Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
N. Y. K. (50)	105.8	106.0	106.7
O. S. K. (50)	98.1	99.9	98.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.5	77.4	76.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.0	67.6	68.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.9	105.0	106.4

Third Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	114.3	113.5	116.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	147.6	149.0	149.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.9	70.2	70.8
Japan Beer (50)	115.4	116.3	—
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	51.3	51.6	51.7
Asahi Glass (50)	129.0	126.7	127.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	116.4	6.7	5.1	115.1
N. Y. K., old	106.0	6.2	4.0	104.0
Do, new	89.5	9.9	8.5	88.5
Kanebo Spinning	145.3	5.8	5.2	145.3
Do, new	90.1	0.3	88.3	88.4
Teikoku Rayon, new	78.0	8.2	7.4	77.5
Osaka Stock, new	65.4	5.6	4.6	64.8
Japan Steel Tube	75.7	5.7	3.9	74.2
Japan Oil	81.9	3.4	1.3	82.1
S. M. R.	73.9	3.9	3.1	73.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	96.0	8.9	6.0	97.5
Hokkaido Coal	80.0	0.0	78.5	78.5
Toyo Rayon, new	61.8	2.0	1.8	61.9
Hitachi Iron Works	94.5	4.5	2.9	92.9
Kokura Iron Works	58.0	8.0	6.9	56.9
Japan Beer, new	57.4	7.4	6.2	56.2
Nichiro Fishery	81.7	1.7	0.5	80.5
Japan Fishery, new	48.0	8.0	7.6	47.6
Japan Sugar, new	73.0	3.4	3.0	....
Ensuiko Sugar	65.[illegible]	5.3	4.7	64.8
Japan Mining	63.[illegible]	3.6	3.0	63.0
Manchou Ind.	61.[illegible]	1.7	1.3	61.3

ALLIED TRADE FLEET BARELY AT MINIMUM

U.S., Britain Now Have Only 21,000,000 Tons—Cannot Replace Even 50% of Ships Sunk

The activities of the German submarines in the North Sea, the Arctic Sea, the North and South Atlantic, the waters adjoining Africa, and the western part of the Indian Ocean, are working havoc among Allied warships and merchant vessels. According to the latest bulletin issued by the German High Command, German, U-boats have sent to the bottom in the one week ending November 5 as many as 83 enemy merchant ships with a total tonnage of 540,000 tons, thus foiling the desperate attempts of the Allied nations to maintain their marine supply routes.

The following is the gist of an announcement made in this connection by Dr. Otto Dietrich, as published by the Yomiuri-Hochi in a recent issue.

The prosperity, or rather the very existence, of the Anglo-American nations is dependent on their control of the seas of the world. They are, therefore, exercising desperate efforts to maintain their control over the oceans by all means. Among others, the protection of their mercantile fleet is indispensable for their success in the present great war. So, the United States navy, in close cooperation with the British fleet, is engaged in heavy duties all over the water-surfaces haunted by the Axis warships, in order to make the field clear for their mercantile fleet. Their efforts in this connection, however, have been frustrated by the Axis warships especially by the German submarine units.

Existence At Stake

The existence of Britain is now at stake due to the heavy losses suffered by its mercantile fleet. The total strength of the trade fleets of the Allied nations on the outbreak of the present War was about 42,000,000 tons, of which as much as 24,200,000 tons have been sent to the bottom up to the present by the warships of the Axis Powers.

Of the 24,200,000 tons of the enemy ships that have been sunk, 21,300,000 tons were destroyed by the German navy. Meanwhile, the Washington Government claims that the United States, since the outbreak of the present war, has built new ships to the extent of 7,100,000 tons. Taking its announcement at face value, the tonnage of new boats launched by the United States is hardly 30 per cent of the Allied ships that have been sent to the bottom so far. Besides, a great many boats of those nations have been severely damaged and disabled for service.

The shipbuilding capacity of the United States and Britain has been considerably increased, according to their announcements, since the beginning of this year. And they claim that the total tonnage of ships launched in the United States since January last has reached 5,500,000 metric tons, or only 3,400,000 gross tons. Besides, about 1,000,000 tons have been launched in Canada and Britain, making the total tonnage of new boats built this year 4,400,000 tons, which represents their capacity at best. In the meantime, Germany, Japan and Italy sank 8,900,000 tons of mercantile ships of the Allied nations. In other words, taking into account only the results achieved since the beginning of this year, the Allied nations cannot replace even 50 per cent of their sunken boats, excluding those sunk or disabled for service by mines.

Can't Be Realized

In his letter to the chief of the Shipping Board dated September 25, Roosevelt stated that his order to the Shipping Board demanding the construction of 12,000,000 tons of new boats by the end of 1943, 18,000,000 tons in the twelve months ending December, 1944, and 22,000,000 tons in the year 1945 was nothing more than the expression of his earnest wishes to encourage greater activities of the shipbuilders and the shipbuilding authorities in the country. This shows that even Roosevelt himself is aware of the fact that a gigantic shipbuilding plan like this can never be realized.

And it is no wonder that Roosevelt knows it. In view of the labor and materials available, no man with sound judgment can believe the practicability of such a fantastic plan.

According to the figures given by the United States and British authorities, the total strength of their mercantile vessels at present cannot exceed 21,400,000 tons which is hardly sufficient to start a major action in any part of the war zone.

Winston Churchill, in an article published in the Sunday Victory of January 12, 1919, said that the German submarine force had driven the British nation to the verge of starvation. We cannot tell exactly when the Anglo-American mercantile fleets will be reduced below the minimum tonnage essential for their existence. But, they must know one thing, that in the present great war Germany will never lay down arms even five minutes before the Allied nations do so.

New Simple Process Invented to Extract Nitric Acid From Air

A new process for extracting nitric acid from the air has been invented by Professor Shinichi Aoyama of Tohoku Imperial University, it was reported from Sendai to Domei Wednesday. The new method is featured by the simplicity of its operation and the economy in power consumption it introduces as compared with the current ammonia process. The new process is to extract nitrogen and oxygen from the air and mix them in a ratio of one part of nitrogen to two parts of oxygen. A trace of fluorine, about one 10,000th to 100,000th part, is added as a catalyser and a spark discharge given to produce nitrogen dioxide. The latter is then dissolved in water and nitric acid results. The ammonia method consumes a good deal of power because it requires that the temperature be raised to over 3,000° C. and also sulphate of ammonia is needed, which the new process dispenses with thereby contributing much toward agricultural production, for the surplus ammonia can now be used as fertilizer. A patent is being taken out and industrialization of the process is expected shortly.

ASIA MINISTRY SET ON MINING EFFORTS

Development of Heavy Industries Regarded Most Important; to Up Transit

In view of the fact that a speedy development of the heavy industries has an important bearing on Japan's national defense and is the fundamental requisite for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is expected to devote its efforts for the tapping of various war material resources in all parts of the sphere, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

For accelerated development of mineral resources, such as iron, copper, manganese and bauxite the authorities will take special measures to increase the supply of various materials, equipment, and labor required for the purpose.

Transit to Be Pushed

At the same time, the authorities will enforce carefully-formulated plans to secure the swift transportation of those materials from one place to another within the sphere in order to speed up the production of arms and ammunition out of the mineral products thus obtained.

The authorities, in collaboration with other Ministries, are now conducting study of the whole matter with a view to improving the loading and unloading services, securing prompt supply of required labor at various places where it is most wanted, finishing the building, expansion or alteration of mining equipment without delay.

Thus, the economic construction of Greater East Asia will be pushed forward with the development of important mineral resources, adjustment of trade, perfection of the transportation system as the pivotal tasks.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM TO BE STANDARDIZED

Basic Rules Recently Drafted Likely to Be Enforced Early Next Year, Says Official

On his arrival in Osaka Tuesday morning for attending a round-table conference to be held by the Price Commission of Osaka, Isamu Hishinuma, chief of the Price Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, interviewed by local reporters, outlined his ideas for standardization of the prime costing system according to classified industries to the following effect, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

"With a view to facilitating our investigations into the cause of fluctuations in the cost of production of vital commodities, we are now in touch with the Army and Navy authorities for the standardization of the prime costing system according to the basic rules we recently drafted in this connection. I feel confident that the supplementary regulations thereby formulated will be legalized and enforced on general factories early next year.

These supplementary regulations will be drafted with the object of effecting the consolidation of classified industries, and the factory operators concerned will be made to submit their statements, showing their cost of production, at an interval of every three months so as to facilitate the authorities' checking of the cost of production according to classified industries.

"In order to maintain the present level of prices, the authorities are inclined to put into practice the subsidy granting system. It is possible that an advance of subsidies may give rise to an inflation, but the authorities are prepared to do all that they can to check an advance in prices of general commodities.

"As for the pool accounting system, we are now studying this problem in earnest for its possible application."

Lost Submarine

The picture of a submarine appeared recently in a Sydney newspaper. Beneath it was the following notice:

"Whereabouts Unknown, one submarine, pictured above, lost in the Arafura Sea. Anyone finding it is requested to report at once to the Headquarters of the Naval Base. A substantial reward is offered."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942

Roosevelt's Political Stage-Coach

Franklin Roosevelt is off again for another two-year jaunt in his political career—this time with more misgivings than ever before. After the elections of November 3, the team of horses, as it were, for his political stage-coach has come to have so many elements of dubious temper that the hazard of the journey is sure to multiply beyond all calculations.

For the moment, Roosevelt is directing his coachmen to capitalize on the West African venture to whip the horses into a galloping pace, whereby he apparently hopes to give his stage-coach its first momentum. He will be needing many more stunts of this sort as soon as the publicity value of the present campaign begins to wear itself out. The range of his repertoire of publicity stunts being unusually wide, the current vicissitudes of the war-torn world make it singularly difficult for any one, even Roosevelt himself, to give an exact, prospectus of his future performances. A general survey, however, of the types of horses and, to carry the metaphor further, of the lay of the land may be advanced without overindulgence in prophesy.

The elections of November 3 resulted in revealing, among other things, the fact that one undeniable temper of the time in the United States was the smouldering indignation over the bungling by the Roosevelt administration of its war efforts. As one American news agency was quoted by a neutral dispatch to have pointed out, "the broad tendency toward the opposition party can be accounted for partly as a protest against the accumulation of irritations." The Chicago Daily News was reported to have more pointedly stated on November 7, "the entire populace has taken advantage of the opportunity to let off steam." To ascertain precisely what these irritations are would require a voluminous report on the entire wartime regime of the United States. So widely pervading seems the angry sense of frustration under which the American people live today.

One American commentator was reported to have specified that the Republican resurgence "was accentuated undoubtedly by the considerable indignation in the agricultural section where it has been felt that the Roosevelt administration has been overgenerous to urban labor." Senator Gerald Nye was quoted on November 6 as expressing the belief that the increased Republican strength in both Houses would be reflected immediately in "greater insistence on knowing what is being done with the money which has been appropriated for war purposes." Another United States Senator, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, described the elections as indicating "general disapproval by the electorate of some of the political methods the President has employed in wartime." The temper of organized labor, on the other hand, was reflected in the declaration by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that he was against the "job freezing" contemplated by the rash jingoists within Roosevelt's high council. Thus it is clearly seen, even in so cursory an enumeration as this, that the irritation is being strongly felt not by one, two, or three factions in the country but by countless pressure groups, which, as it were, comprise the team of horses that Roosevelt is set out to control during the two-year journey after the elections.

The situation then must be a harassing one for the chief occupant of the coach. As a New York correspondent of the Australia Broadcasting Company was quoted through neutral channels to have reported, "the Administration will face a strong coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans which may hinder President Roosevelt's internal policy. The elections show that most Republicans will not support President Roosevelt's domestic legislations."

In his attempts to counteract the disturbing trend of American politics, Roosevelt is likely to be more and more unscrupulous in his ventures abroad both in diplomacy and war. It is not in his nature to seek equity and justice for the steadfast patriots of his country. He has always chosen the path of collusion with unprincipled hangers-on in order quickly to get at the political power he covets. His post-election position shows every indication that he will be more reckless than ever in his rapacious drive.

The fundamental fallacy of those Americans who support the President in this hazardous drive is that they confuse the requirements of the present-day total war with those of, say, Cromwellian England or Machiavellian Italy. The foregoing enumeration of malcontents, though grossly brief, is more than sufficient to show that Roosevelt's future drives are more likely to prove destructive than helpful to the causes on which the wholesome portion of the American people would stake the nation's fate.

Roosevelt seems to derive considerable comfort from the fact that the elections left the majority of seats in both Houses of Congress in favor of his Party, though it can hardly be called a voting majority in actual legislative transactions. He seems also to conclude that since the country is helter-skelter in the war he will be able to drive all factions in one direction by his campaign of fear.

In this direction, one peculiarity, at least, of America's political set-up offers a strong temptation to Roosevelt—the peculiarity of the "term system" of government which precludes all possibilities for the Congress to impeach the President on political grounds. The Constitution requires a sort of unholy wedlock, however violent the disharmony, between the executive and the legislative for the duration of a given term—in the present case, for two whole years. For a President to keep his tongue in his cheek has Constitutional sanction, against which no attack on the ground either of moral integrity or of wisdom has any power. Roosevelt has been performing many of his ethically questionable antics behind this Constitutional shield. He still has it, war or no war.

Such a policy as this, however, has its grave disadvantages. And the gravest of them all is the likelihood that the policy will sooner or later beget a deep-rooted sense of frustration in the nation's body politic which, in turn, will translate itself into defeatism when things persistently go counter to intended designs. This precisely has been the case of the United States ever since the outbreak of the war on the Pacific. Viewed in this light, the recent elections were neither of what some American commentators characterized as "a victory for the representative form of government" or "a salutary opportunity to let off steam." The truth of the case is that the United States has made a fresh start in a series of frustrations—a new stage in Roosevelt's long journey into the deeper and deeper gloom of defeatism.

As many American comments indicate, much of that gloom hovers over Roosevelt's wartime domestic policy. The costly requirements of his present campaign in Africa are certain to aggravate the bungling by his coachman of the reins for readjusting the domestic regime to these requirements. Whatever gloom-chaser the expedition may provide for the Allied quarters abroad, notably the British, it will fall far short of compensating for the domestic quandary which is sure to attend every adverse turn of the war now that the horses in the team of Roosevelt's political stage-coach are not what they used to be prior to November 3.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The small French colony in French Somaliland has literally been starved by the British siege, according to neutral reports received in Rome today. Up until now, the beleaguered colonists have received small supplies of dates and vegetables, which have been smuggled through the British blockade via the Red Sea, the reports claimed. This source of food supply has been stopped by the British and the food supply has become so meager that the residents of the colony are now faced with starvation. According to the latest report from Djibouti, the population has reached the limit of its endurance.

* * *

United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle has disclosed plans for detaining Japanese nationals in the United States and possessions in the event "friction" should develop with Japan. The plans have been perfected jointly by the Immigration Bureau and the War Department. Attorney-General Biddle said that the aims of the plans were not to impose great injustices on the mass of the Japanese nationals by huge mass arrests but added nevertheless "somehow" mass arrests will have to be made in Hawaii and the Philippines because of the strategical importance of these islands to American security. He stated that after the Japanese have been detained, those loyal to the United States would be freed as soon as individual examinations could be made. The recent registration of aliens in the United States showed that approximately 100,000 Japanese are residing in the American territories.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF JAPAN GREATLY ENHANCED BY WAR

From Nation Without Resources, Nippon Has Emerged As Richest Country in World

By TOMIN SUZUKI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

Much prominence is given in the financial section of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, July 28, 1942 issue (No. 233) to "Neuordung in Ostasien" or New Order in East Asia.

At the outset of this article, the writer points out that Japan's acquisition of the various regions in the south has decisive significance to the countries interested in those regions. He then goes on to say that from "a resourceless country Japan has now emerged as a country glutted with resources, principal among them being iron, aluminum and other metals, petroleum, rice, sugar and hemp. Japan, he says, has now attained a position hitherto undreamed of by the rest of the world.

Lacking a knowledge of the actual situation prevailing in the regions in the south, however, the writer of the article under review gives erroneous views on certain questions. But these erroneous views will be corrected by events in the not distant future and do not require refutation point by point.

Writer Is Wrong

There is, however, one point which should not be passed over. The writer talks as if the economic reorganization of the south were being carried out chiefly to satisfy Japans requirements. Such an interpretation comes from a lack of understanding of the true spirit underlying the new order in East Asia.

In striving for a new economic set-up in East Asia, Japan aims to free the economic resources of the south from Anglo-American imperialism and exploitation and to enable each of the various regions to display its special characteristics so that Japan's ideal of co-prosperous life in East Asia may be realized. It is true that Japan is taking the initiative in effecting a new economic system in East Asia, but it is far from her intention to try to monopolize the benefits of the new system.

Again, the writer, by saying in his article that the long distance that separates Japan and the southern regions will stand in the way of the transportation of materials to Japan, seems to hint that Japan will find it impossible to realize her shipbuilding program which is necessary to overcome this difficulty. All we can say is that although we do not indulge in the enumeration of astronomical figures as America is doing, our shipbuilding program is being executed successfully according to plan. Time will bear this out.

The occupation of southwestern Asia by the Japanese is of fundamental significance to nations concerned. For example, of the total amount of 3,500,000,000 guilders invested in the erstwhile Dutch East Indies, Holland lost 2,600,000,000 guilders. And from which it used to derive a yearly income of 320,000,000 guilders. This phenomenon, furthermore, is only a small part of the tremendous whole. In other areas Japan has swiftly occupied vast territories, the occupation of which hitherto was regarded as approaching fantasy.

Japan, a nation without natural resources, suddenly saw itself flooded with materials. Until now Japan's fiber industry consisted of silk and synthetic fiber mills. In minerals it only produced a meager amount of iron. Japan could not import more than one-third of the total amount of iron and steel which it had to import. This was because these nations limited their exports to Japan. Japan imported the rest of its iron and steel from the areas in southwestern Asia which it has now occupied.

Materials Produced in South

In aluminum and other minerals, the situation was the same; meager and insignificant. Oil was insufficient till the attack on America. This situation underwent a swift transformation after the blow dealt the enemy. Today Japan has southwestern Asia in its hands. The table below shows the production of materials in southwestern Asia.

Per Cent of World Output	
Manila Hemp	100
Teak	98
Rubber	96
Copra	95
Quinine	92
Tea	82
Rice	71
Pepper	71
Peanuts	60
Palm Oil	56
Sugar	40
Tobacco	29
Coal	3.8
Petroleum Products	3.6

What is being done to consolidate the Japanese occupied areas? The Greater East Asia Committee was already established in February, 1942. It is made up chiefly of Japanese economic leaders, and what is worthy of note is that the leaders of various interests, who are known as conservatives, are included in the committee. Several high officials are also members of the committee. Compared with the various previous plans, big changes have been made in the policy sectionally.

The economic committee first of all has proposed a reorganization within its own nation. It proposes to establish all of its cotton mills outside Japan Proper, and is planning to move them to China. The staple fiber industry had been greatly expanded but it will now be cut down to two-thirds of its former scale of production. On the contrary, the steel manufacturing and other plants will be greatly expanded because the resources of East Asia are now available.

It is needless to point out that the most difficult problem facing this island empire is to bring the products to Japan over long distances. Formerly this nation had sufficient tonnage for use in transportation in East Asian matters. But that tonnage is far from sufficient at the present time. Recently, Mr. Terai, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, declared that the tonnage of the merchant marine should be increased and that it was necessary for Japan to have at least X X tons.

Settlement Plan

Japan is endeavoring to get all the Japanese formerly resident in these districts to return to them again and this plan is meeting with success. As is well known, the greater portion of the rubber plantations have escaped damage. Besides, as there is no shortage of labor, the rubber industry can be resumed at any time. While the tin mines conducted by the Europeans are said to have been damaged rather heavily, those operated by hydraulic power by the Chinese are capable of being operated at once. Moreover, for the tin industry, measures calling for the maximum concentration of efforts are expected to be adopted.

It is clear from the large amount of its exports that Burma can be a very important supplier for Japan. The exports from Burma for the year 1939-1940 are given as follows:

(unit 1,000 Rupees)	
Rice	241,003
Petroleum	99,182
Teak lumber	31,113
Paraffin	26,027
Lead	25,653
Mineral Oil	78,346
Cotton	70,223
Rubber	5,010

Next comes the construction of Java. Here, self-supply policy is being followed so far as foodstuffs are concerned. Other industries are considered as being of secondary importance. The cultivation of raw cotton is to be carried out on a large scale in Java, and spinning mills are expected to be established in many places. For the construction of these mills Japan is to extend as much aid as possible. In Thailand, also the policy of self sufficiency is being followed.

Production of Hematite

Large quantities of hematite containing about 67 per cent iron are to be mined in Java, and many furnaces are to be found there. Besides, three sugar refineries have been established recently.

Now that Thailand has recovered its lost territories, it has obtained possession not only of rubber plantations and tin mines but also a large quantity of teak lumber.

If Japan secures its foothold in Southwest Asia, no doubt it would be able to reorganize its economic structure in the regions. At any rate, the various plans regarding the future production in the regions are being carried out in accordance with Japan's demand. To cite an example, production of sugar in the regions is such that it yields a surplus of some 2,000,000 tons and consequently the plan is to lessen the number of sugar plantations by 75 per cent in the Philippines and 25 per cent in Java.

On the contrary, increased production of cotton is being planned in the districts in China, and it is expected that self supply could be achieved within the next 10 years.

A surplus production of rubber is also envisaged, but due to the heavy losses suffered by the industry on account of the war the amount of production has been reduced to one half of the pre-war production. At the rubber research institute at Kuala Lumpur, the possibility of preserving rubber is being studied. For since the conditions in the country are such that further development of its rubber manufacturing companies is considered essential, the plan is to keep a large stock of rubber and then to supply it to the companies.

As regards the production of tin in Java, it is to be concentrated within a limited area.

Sumatra has been chosen for the development of the aluminum industry for the island can furnish enough hydraulic power needed for the industry. After all, the basic principle underlying all plans is to carry out finishing and refinery work at places of production.

COLLAPSE OF BRITAIN SEEN AS INEVITABLE

She Is Weak Economically and Unable to Defend Colonies

By KEN HARA

The present war has brought out into the clear light of day some very hard facts which the so-called United Nations must seriously face —especially the wishful-thinking satellite nations which have entrusted their destiny to the Anglo-American bloc. One of them—and undoubtedly the hardest of them—is that this war is writing the obituary of the British Empire.

Whatever Foreign Secretary Eden may say, as he did a few days ago, that "our history and geographical environment demand the continuity of Britain as a world empire," Britain is done for.

In this great world upheaval, Britain is the most vulnerable, the most exposed to the danger of a general collapse. Her utter economic dependence is her supreme tragedy in this fateful hour of her destiny. Whereas the other major Powers, and even many of the lesser Powers for that matter, are largely self-dependent, Britain is to a very great extent dependent upon what may be termed "parasitic" forms of foreign income. In a world that is tending unmistakably toward the reorganization of the world with the creation of regional blocs of nations, it is conceivable that there is and will be no place for capitalistic imperialism upon which the British home country has been able to thrive as moneylender, investor and banker to the colonies.

British Foreign Investments

Prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe in the fall of 1939, the British had foreign investments totaling some £3,290,000,000, most of them in the British Empire, yielding an income of 210,000,000, or about four per cent of the total national income of Britain. Though not a large percentage, it is financially a highly important quantity, as it means a source of supply of foreign exchange. Britain's import of commodities retained exclusively for British use and not re-exported was £952,000,000 and was paid for with exports valued at £521,000,000, by foreign investment income of £210,000,000, by shipping services rendered to other countries amounting to £130,000,000, by commissions earned by banks, insurance companies and other institutions amounting to £40,000,000, by some £45,000,000 from liquidation of foreign assets, and by some £5,000,000 of miscellaneous receipts. In other words, £430,000,000 in foreign cash was required to balance British accounts with the world.

In the coming new world order most of this cash income would be permanently lost to Britain. Since her exports would be sure to decline in a world of nations all pursuing policies of increased self-sufficiency and industrialization, her imports would have to be cut. It would compel the lowering of real wages, the raising of taxes and the curtailing of the capital or unearned income of the wealthy, as a consequence of which there would be revolt by labor, large exodus of enterprisers and national stagnation. In short, economic retrenchment which surely must come would entail a whole series of disasters for the British politically, economically and socially.

Britain is unlike Japan, Germany, the United States or Russia which are economically self-dependent and geographically integrated. Hence, she is in no position whatsoever to create for herself a place which would ensure her even a part of her former glory. The major economic units of her empire—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India—already estranged in one way or another from the home country, would not be units of the British Empire after the war is over, but units of other blocs of nations.

Can't Defend Colonies

That the British do not and cannot defend their colonies needs no mention, as the present war well testifies. Indeed, the colonies defend England. The British Empire is not a unit for defense purposes. The English need all their fleet to defend their home islands and insure supplies. They are, therefore, of no practical use for the defense of their major colonies. It goes without saying that if the British cannot now or ever contribute heavily to the protection of the colonies there is nothing to hold the empire together. If they cannot afford empire defense, the colonies must then look to other arrangements and policies for their defense as well as their economic life and survival.

British imperialism has been able to rule a third of the earth because money knows no geographical limits. In the mysticism of money, credit and British ideology, the British Empire is a unit. But in the realism of geography, military strategy and the new world order, the British Empire is not and never can be a unit for political administration, economic planning or military defense. The "continuity of Britain as a world empire" which Foreign Secretary Eden seems concerned about is impossible in a world composed of powerful integrated blocs of nations. Britain's doom is made inevitable by the very fact that it has been an empire on which the sun never sets.

The inevitable break-up of the British Empire can be further observed in the fact that it has become the Number One charity case for the United States, receiving the major portion of the lease-lend aid. For her war supplies and for the greater part of her food, Britain is almost totally dependent upon the United States. There are tens of thousands of American soldiers in the British Isles, Australia and other points in the British realm. The American navy is defending Australia.

Handwriting on Wall Clear

The handwriting on the wall is clear and Rooseveltian America cannot be oblivious of it. She knows that John Bull's cries for aid are the gasps of a dying man. Her present designs, promoted even at the sacrifice of thousands of American lives and billions in treasures, harbor super-ambitions eventually to supplant Britain on the throne of world empire.

Canada is fated to merge with the United States. Britain's home country will at best become a local regime, completely devoid of its former luster. As to the rest it is predictable that they will become autonomous states with their destiny bound together with new blocs of nations which the present war and the post-war reorganization of the world are destined to create.

The realism of this war, the realism of economics and the realism of geography point to the inevitable collapse of the British Empire.

In the Periodicals

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 41 dated November 4, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Feature articles: Strengthening the Structure to Win the Long-Term War, Character of Economic Chamber, British "Red Ink" Finances, Britain Stands at a Crisis of Shipping Problem, British Labor Problem Aggravated, New Direction of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, Substance of War of Thought and the War of Greater East Asia, and Inside the Second Front in Africa.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 45 dated November 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Sea Battle of South Pacific and America's Counter-Offensive Against Japan, The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Established, Big War Result of South Pacific, "Committee for Conveying the Wishes of the Peoples to Above," and the Spirit of Colonial Troops.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 9 dated October 29, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Editorial, News Highlights, Captured U.S. Air Raiders Pay Penalty for Outrage, Week at Home. Pictorial Section, Mr. Hori Says, The Benguet Road, Interesting People, The Vatican in Wartime, East Asia News, Press Comments, Realm of Science, Elementary Japanese Course, and Economic Sphere.

Kokusai Hyoron, Vol. 7, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Greater East Asia Cultural Policy, Construction of New China and Agricultural Problem, Automobiles in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, The Wishes of the Peoples for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Railway Traffic in Australia.

Seikatsu Bijutsu, Vol. 2, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Atoriye-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Illustrated. Feature articles: Study of Asiatic Character in Fine Arts, Art of Yoshiyuki Hasegawa, and Environment of Art Magazines.

Dialogue

"Who's calling?" was the answer to the telephone.
"Watt."
"What is your name, please?"
"Watt's my name."
"That's what I asked you. What's your name?"
"That's what I told you. Watt's my name."
A long pause ,and then from Watt, "Is this James Brown?"
"No, this is Knott."
"Please tell me your name."
"Will Knott."
Whereupon they both hung up.

Shh!

"Mother, there isn't any harm in walking in the park with a young man after dark, is there?"

"No, not if you keep on walking. When I was young, I often went walking in the park at night."

"And did you keep on walking?"

"Hush, child—it's time for you to go to bed."

Another Elevator Joke

I've raised a lot of families, says the elevator boy.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Challenge to Writers

To the Editor:

"The Introduction of the Greater East Asia Spirit" was the subject of the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference, which just concluded its session in Tokyo.

Because literature, in the East, was not only always meant for entertainment, but as a means for the development of national morality and ideology and fulfilled, very often, the function of what, in the West, is left to science, to philosophy and to psychology, the writer, although not a member of the Conference, takes the liberty to ask the Japanese members of this Conference, most of whom are probably still present in Tokyo.

This question is the following: "Does the Introduction of the Greater East Asia Spirit, to a very large extent, not depend on the leadership provided by the writers of Japan, and does the development of a "Greater East Asia Spirit" not presuppose a new formulation of the Spirit of Japan, which would render this spirit comprehensible to non-Japanese, and make of it the driving force of East Asia, which would transform East Asia into a unit?"

Up to now, non-Japanese, i.e. Confucian, Buddhist and Christian ideas have hidden the real aspect of Japan's original, spiritual nature, not only from the other nations of Asia but also from the rest of the world. Is the time not ripe now for a full description of the spiritual motive power, which, since the Meiji Era, has manifested itself in the industrial and military advancement of Japan and enabled Japan, at present, to free Asia from the non-oriental influences, which have transformed China into a semi-colony and made a colony of India?

Is the spirituality of this Japanese realism, which has protected Japan also against the decay into materialism, egoism, capitalism, militarism, economic imperialism and communism, by which the West has been victimized, not so different also from that of Christianity, that its peculiar characteristics demand a most careful clarification by expert analysts, if misunderstandings, which would delay the unification of Asia, are to be avoided and Asia is to be consolidated with utmost speed for resistance against all possibilities of further encroachments by the Western Powers?

Is it not the naturalistic or monistic quality of the original spirit of Japan, which, in distinction from other nations, has provided Japan with creativeness, whilst less monistic and openly dualistic moralities, in different ways, have become self-destructive all over the earth, in China and India as well as in Europe and America? Does not the naturalism of the real Japan now have to be scientifically analyzed, in all its stages of evolution, if new Japanese Classics are to replace, in Asia, those of China, India and the West and if Japan's place in the world, for the very first time, is to be defined? Is it not the cult of this Japanese monism, which will make of Japan the "Model State" for the upbuilding not only of a new Asia but of a new world?

The analysis, and the formulation of the methods of cultivation, of the original Japan, that is the task which is now to be performed by the writers of Asia and particularly by the Japanese members of the "Greater East Asia Writers' Conference," if Eastern literature is, once more, to fulfill its Eastern function as builder of Eastern morality and ideology.

It seems to me that the intelligentsia of no other nation has ever been confronted with a greater problem, worthy of a greater effort.

DR. CHUICHI FURUNO
(Victor Frene)

November 10

Connoisseurs All

Two young men had been invited out to dinner by their employer. During the course of the meal the conversation drifted into channels which got the young friends into rather deep water for them.

"Do you care for Omar Khayyam?" asked their host, at one point during the dinner, thinking to discover the literary tastes of the young men.

"Pretty well," the one addressed replied, "but, personally, I prefer Chianti."

The subject was abandoned, but on the way home one friend said to his chum:

"Why don't you simply say you don't know when you're asked something you don't understand? Omar Khayyam isn't a wine, you idiot, it's a kind of cheese."

A Fisherman's Conscience

He had been fishing with no luck. On his way home he entered a fish market and accosted the clerk.

"Just stand over at that side of the store and throw me five of your biggest trouts."

"Throw them? What's the big idea," said the clerk.

"Just so that I can tell the family I caught them. I may be a poor fisherman but I'm no liar."